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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1712.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1860.

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—THE
PROSPECTUS for the Academic Year commencing
OCTOBER 1, 1860 (containing information about the several
Departments of Theology, General Literature, Medicine, Engi-
neering, and Military Science, as well as about the School and
the Evening Classes, is now ready, and will be sent on applica-
tion to J. W. CURRIE, Esq., Secretary.
R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—
JUNIOR SCHOOL,
Under the Government of the College.
Head-Master—THOMAS HEWITT KEY, A.M.

THE SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, September 25,
for New Pupils. All the boys must appear in their places without
fail on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, at a Quarter-past Nine o'clock.
The Session is divided into Three Terms, viz., from the 25th of
September to Christmas, from Christmas to Easter, and from
Easter to the 1st of August.

The Yearly Payment for each Pupil is 12*l.*, of which 6*l.* is paid
in advance in each Term. The hours of attendance are from a
Quarter-past Nine to Three-quarters past Three o'clock. The
Afternoons of Wednesdays and Saturdays are devoted exclusively
to Drawing.

The Subjects taught are—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin,
Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English
History, Geography, Physical and Political, Arithmetic and
Book-keeping, the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry, and
Natural Philosophy, Social Science, Gymnastics, Fencing, and
Drawing.

Pupils may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his
whole attention to the other Branches of Education.

There is a General Examination of the Pupils at the end of the
Session, and the Prizes are then given. At the end of each
Term, and at the end of each of the first Two Terms there are Short
Examinations, which are taken into account in the General
Examination. No absence by a boy from any one of the Exami-
nations of his classes permitted, except for reasons submitted to
and approved by the Head-Master.

The Discipline of the School is maintained without Corporal
Punishment. A Monthly Report of the conduct of each Pupil
is sent to his Parent or Guardian.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
College.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine
will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of October; those of the
Faculty of Arts on TUESDAY, the 10th of October.
August, 1860.

NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The Committee leave to repeat their grateful Acknowledg-
ments to Lord Brougham for his eloquent and successful advocacy
of the Claims of the Hospital, at the Dinner in Behalf of its
Funds, on the 6th of June, and to the Benefactors who so
generously supported him on that occasion. To the benevolent
Friends who have more recently contributed, and whose names
appear in the following List, they also return their hearty
thanks.

The Amount of the Collection is 3,452*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* This Sum will
enable the Committee to discharge the floating Debt, and will
assist in meeting the usual Deficiency in the ordinary Income of
the Year. The Mortgage Debt of 3,000*l.* remains.

A Special Ward and a Special Out-door Department for
Diseases of the Skin have been lately established; and additional
Beds have been provided for an increase in the staff of Medical
Officers with the care of In-Patients—a Physician and two Sur-
geons.

The Building is capable of containing 200 Beds; but want of
Funds makes it necessary to limit the number of the Patients
at any one time to 150. It is, therefore, the duty of the Com-
mittee to continue their exertions, and to renew their appeal to
the Benevolent who have not yet assisted, and to their help.
They hope especially that in consideration of the nature of the
Charity, and of the important benefits derived from it, they shall
obtain the support, by annual subscriptions, of a larger proportion
of the Residents of the District.

CONTRIBUTORS (A. Annual).		
	£.	s. d.
Amount already advertised	3,023	1 6
The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths	200	0 0
The Worshipful Company of Grocers	50	0 0
The Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company	50	0 0
Julian Goldmid, Esq. (second moiety of Scholar- ship obtained by him at University College)	30	0 0
J. H. Smith, Esq.	21	0 0
Thomas Coventry, Esq.	10	10 0
The Dowager Viscountess Middleton	10	10 0
Messrs. Shoolbred & Co.	10	10 0
Edward Ensfield, Esq. (A.)	5	5 0
J. S. Hill, Esq.	5	5 0
Messrs. Taylor & Francis	5	5 0
Edward Muskrat, Esq.	5	5 0
Miss Dowdell	5	5 0
Wm. Twemley (ann. addit.)	4	4 0
Flugh Barclay, Esq. (A.)	3	3 0
James Coxeter, Esq.	3	3 0
Messrs. Hodgkinson (A.)	3	3 0
Mr. J. H. A. Langton, Scott & Eden (A.)	3	3 0
James Dixon, Esq. (A.)	1	1 0
Mr. J. F. F. Ham, Esq. (A.)	1	1 0
G. M. Hicks, Esq.	1	1 0
Henry Hooper, Esq. (A.)	1	1 0
Mr. John Martineau (A.)	1	1 0
Mr. Moore (A.)	1	1 0
Mr. L. Raphael (A.)	1	1 0

J. W. GOODIFF, Clerk to the Committee.

Donations and Subscriptions will be received by the following
Banks:—Messrs. Coutts & Co., 69, Strand; the London and
Westminster Bank, Bloomsbury Branch; Sir C. Scott & Co.,
Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co., 1, Lombard-
street. Also, by the Treasurer, Sir Francis H. Goldmid, Bart.
M.P., 4, Portland-place; by the Members of the Committee; by
the Clerk to the Committee, at the Hospital; and by the Col-
lector, Mr. C. Buck, Napier-villas, Camberwell-road.
August, 1860.

TO PRINTERS, PUBLISHERS, &c.—The
ADVERTISER is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as
READER for the PRESS. He possesses a knowledge of Latin,
as well as several Modern Languages; and is practically
acquainted with the Printing business.—Address G. L., 13,
Shaftesbury-crescent, Finsbury, S.W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—
A fine COLLECTION of PICTURES, by the best Artists of
the English and Foreign Schools, is EXHIBITED for SALE.
New Works are constantly added, to replace those sold. Artists
wishing to contribute must communicate with the Superintendent,
Mr. C. W. WASS. By order,
GEO. GROVE, Secretary.

N.B.—This is the only Gallery in or near London which is
open all the year round.

CHARGING CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.
The Governors earnestly solicit ASSISTANCE for this
Hospital, which is chiefly dependent on voluntary contributions
and legacies. It provides accommodation for upwards of 100 In-
Patients constantly, and prompt aid to nearly 5,000 cases of Ac-
cident and dangerous emergency annually, besides relief to an
unlimited number of sick and disabled poor daily.

Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Secretary, at the
Hospital; by Messrs. Coutts & Co., 69, Strand; Messrs. Drum-
mond, No. 49, Charing Cross; Messrs. Hoare, 57, Fleet-street;
and through all the principal Bankers.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

ST. THOMAS'S MEDICAL SESSION.

A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS will be delivered
by R. D. GRAINGER, Esq. F.R.S., on MONDAY, 1st October,
1860, at 8 o'clock P.M.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES will take place EARLY
in the SESSION.

Gentlemen have the option of paying 4*l.* for the first year, a
similar sum for the second, and 10*l.* for each succeeding year; or
8*l.* at one payment, as perpetual.

A rumour having been current that this Hospital will shortly
be removed to another site, it is thought desirable to contradict
such report.

Prizes and Appointments for 1860-61.

Voluntary Matriculation Examinations are held early in
October, and Prizes are given in each of the three following
divisions:—

1st. In Mathematics, Classics, and Ancient History. The
President's Prize of Twenty Guinea.

2nd. In Physics and Natural History. A College Prize of 3*l.*
3rd. In Modern Languages and Modern History. A College
Prize of 2*l.*

THE TITE SCHOLARSHIP, founded by W. TITE, Esq. M.P.
F.R.S., the proceeds of 18,000*l.* Consols, tenable for three years.

To the Three most distinguished Pupils for General Proficiency
in each year, the following Prizes are awarded:—

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. The Treasurer's Prize of Thirty Guinea. 2nd. A College
Prize of 3*l.* 3rd. A College Prize of 1*l.*

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. A College Prize of 3*l.* 2nd. A College Prize of 2*l.* 3rd. A
College Prize of 1*l.*

The Dressers and the Clinical Clerks are awarded to merit,
after examination.

THIRD YEAR'S STUDENTS.

1st. A College Prize of 3*l.* 2nd. A College Prize of 2*l.* 3rd. A
College Prize of 1*l.*

Mr. Geo. Vaughan's Chesheld Medal. The Treasurer's Gold
Medal.

Mr. Newman Smith's Prize of 5*l.* for the best Essay on "Neu-
ralgia."

The Two House-Surgeons, the Resident Accoucheurs, and the
Dressers are periodically selected, and are provided with Rooms
and Commons in the Hospital. Free of expense.

Two Hospital Registrars at an Annual Salary of 40*l.* each, or
one at 80*l.*

Students of each Year are classed according to their respective
Total Marks in the Examinations, and all of the First Class
receive Certificates of Honour.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Dr. Roots, Consulting Physician; Mr. Green, Consulting Sur-
geon; Dr. Barker, Dr. J. Riddon Bennett, Dr. Goulden, Dr.
Peacock, Dr. Bristowe, Dr. Brinton, Mr. South, Mr. Mackintosh,
Mr. Solly, Mr. Le Gros Clark, Mr. Simon, Dr. Waller, Dr. Clapton,
Mr. Sydney Jones, Mr. Whitfield.

Clinical Instruction is given, at stated times, by the Medical
and Surgical Officers; and Special Medical Clinical Lectures,
by Dr. Barker. Ophthalmic Surgery, Mr. Mackintosh; Mid-
wifery, Dr. Waller and Mr. Gervin; Dental Surgery, Mr. Elliott;
Medical Tutors, Mr. Allingham and Mr. Gervin.

Medicine—Dr. Peacock. Surgery—Mr. Le Gros Clark. Physio-
logy—Dr. Brinton. Descriptive Anatomy—Mr. Sydney Jones.

Anatomy in the Dissecting Room—Mr. Rainey. Assistant-
Demonstrator—Mr. J. Croft. Chemistry and Practical Chemistry
—Dr. Albert J. Bernays. Midwifery—Dr. Waller. Practical Mid-
wifery—Mr. Gervin. General Pathology—Mr. Simon. Anatomy—
Dr. Clapton. Comparative Anatomy—Mr. W. M. Ord. Materia
Medica—Dr. Bristowe. Forensic Medicine—Dr. Stone. Public
Health—Dr. Headlam Greenhow. Demonstrations, Morbid Ana-
tomy—Dr. Edmund Montgomery. Microscopical Anatomy—
Mr. Rainey.

Students can reside with some of the Officers close to the
Hospital.

The Committee of the "Nightingale Fund" has arranged with
the authorities of St. Thomas's Hospital, that the Hospital
Nurses, who, on the satisfactory completion of one year's training,
will be considered eligible to receive Appointments as Nurses in
the Metropolitan or Provincial Hospitals.

Application can be made prior to next Midsummer, to Mrs.
W. W. WARDROPER, at St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Patients are admitted daily at half-past 11 A.M., and the
Out-Patients sent at half-past 12 daily.

To enter, or to obtain Prospectuses, the Conditions of the Tite
Scholarship, and further Information, apply to Mr. WHITFIELD,
Medical Secretary, resident at the Hospital.

EDITORIAL.—A Gentleman, commanding
first-class references, a good Political Writer, and able and
experienced Practical Manager, is open to ENGAGE with a daily
or weekly journal as EDITOR, SUB-EDITOR, or CORRE-
CTOR.—H. W., care of Mr. Shirley, 37, Queen-street, Blooms-
bury, W.C.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND,
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Session 1860-1.

On FRIDAY, the 19th of October next, an Examination will
be held for the Matriculation of Students in the Faculties of
Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the Departments of Civil
Engineering and Agriculture.

Additional Matriculation Examinations will be held before the
close of the First Term; but the last Matriculation Examination
in the Faculty of Medicine will take place on the 25th of
November.

The Examinations for Scholarships will commence on TUES-
DAY, the 10th of October. The Council have the power of con-
ferring at these Examinations Ten Senior Scholarships of the
value of 40*l.* each, viz., Seven in the Faculty of Arts, Two in
the Faculty of Medicine, and One in the Faculty of Law, and Forty-
five Junior Scholarships, viz., Fifteen in Literature, and Fifteen
in Science, of the value of 24*l.* each, Six in Medicine, Three in
Law, and Two in Civil Engineering of the value of 30*l.* each, and
Four in Agriculture of the value of 18*l.* each.

The Council is also empowered to award at the same Exami-
nations several Prizes, varying in value from 10*l.* to 18*l.*. The Queen's
College of the University of the Queen's University in Ireland,
and the Certificates of the Council are received for the purposes of
Graduation in Arts, Law, and Medicine, by the Senate of the
University of London.

Prospectuses, containing full Information as to the Subjects of
Examination and Courses of Instruction, may be obtained on
application to the Registrar.

By order of the President,
WILLIAM LUPTON, A.M., Registrar.

Galway, 10th July, 1860.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL

COLLEGE.—THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be
delivered by Dr. CHARLES COOTE, late Fellow of Pembroke
College, Oxford, at Eight o'clock on MONDAY EVENING,
October 1st.

The Middlesex Hospital contains 300 Beds, and has Special
Wards for Cancer, for Venereal, and Uterine Diseases.

STAFF.—Dr. A. P. Stewart, Dr. Goodfellow, Dr. H. Thompson,
Physicians; Dr. R. T. Freer, Physician-Accoucheur; Dr. F.
Weber, Dr. C. Coote, Assistant-Physicians; Mr. Shaw, Mr. De
Morgan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Henry, Surgeons; Mr. Nunn, Mr.
Power, Assistant-Surgeons; Mr. Jones, Dental Surgeon.

LECTURERS IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. A. P.
Stewart and Dr. Goodfellow, on Medicine; Mr. Shaw, on Sur-
gery; Mr. De Morgan, on Physiology; Mr. Moore, on Anatomy;

Mr. Nunn and Mr. Flower, on Practical Anatomy; Mr. Taylor
and Mr. Heisch, on Chemistry; Mr. Sibley and Dr. Murchison,
on Pathological Anatomy; Dr. Priestley, on Midwifery; Dr. H.
Thompson, on Materia Medica; Dr. Woodham Webb, on Minute
Anatomy; Mr. Henry and Dr. C. Coote, on Forensic Medicine;

Dr. Lawrence, on Botany; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Heisch, on Prac-
tice; Mr. T. Spencer-Cobbold, on Comparative Anatomy.
Instruction in Modern Languages by Dr. Buchheim,
Ph.D. Vienna.

The opportunities for gaining practical knowledge have been
recently increased. There are now FIVE Appointments, with
residence within the Hospital, and free commons, for which
Students who have completed their education in the College are,
under certain conditions, eligible.

In addition to Prizes for General Proficiency, the Governors'
Prize of Twenty Guinea is given for excellence in Clinical
Reports.

For the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the College
of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries, the fee is 8*l.* 4*s.*, payable
in five instalments, of which the two first are 3*l.* each. A full
Prospectus forwarded on application.

T. W. NUNN, Dean.

C. DE MORGAN, Treasurer.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL

SCHOOL.—THE WINTER SESSION will commence on
MONDAY, October 1st, at Eight o'clock P.M., with an Introductory
Address by Dr. TYLER SMITH.

It is a distinctive characteristic of St. Mary's Hospital that its
Medical Appointments are conferred upon the Pupils without
additional fee. Three Resident Medical Officers are appointed for
twelve months, and one, the Obstetric Officer, for six months, all
of whom board free of every expense in the Hospital. The money
value of these FIVE APPOINTMENTS far exceeds as many
SCHOLARSHIPS of Fifty Pounds each.

Physicians—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson, Dr.
Handfield Jones, Dr. Sieveking and Dr. Markham.

Surgeons—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure, Mr. Spencer Smith,
Mr. Walton, and Mr. James Lane.

Physician-Accoucheur—Dr. Tyler Smith.
Ophthalmic Surgeon—Mr. White Cooper.

Aural Surgeon—Mr. Toynbee.

LECTURES.

Clinical Medicine—Dr. Alderson, Dr. Chambers, Dr. Sibson.
Clinical Surgery—Mr. Coulson, Mr. Lane, Mr. Ure.

Medicine—Dr. Chambers and Dr. Sibson.
Surgery—Mr. Coulson and Mr. Spencer Smith.

Physiology—Dr. Markham and Mr. James Lane.
Anatomy—Mr. James Lane and Mr. Gascoven.

Dissections—Mr. Gascoven and Mr. Day.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Mr. Field.

Midwifery—Dr. Tyler Smith and Dr. Graily Hewitt.
Materia Medica—Dr. Sieveking.

Botany—Dr. Christopher Dresser.
Medical Jurisprudence—Dr. Sanderson.

Ophthalmic Surgery—Mr. White Cooper.
Aural Surgery—Mr. Toynbee.

Dental Surgery—Mr. Sercombe.
Clinical Anatomy—Dr. Graily Hewitt.

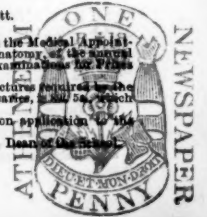
Natural Philosophy—Mr. Smalley.

SCHOLARSHIP PRIZES, &c.—Besides the Medical Appoi-
ntments in the Hospital, a Scholarship in Anatomy, of the
value of 25*l.*, is offered to the Students. Examinations for the
Prizes will take place at the end of each Session.

The Fee for the Hospital Practice and Lectures required by the
College of Surgeons and Society of Apothecaries, is 8*l.* 4*s.*, which
may be paid by instalments.

Further information may be obtained on application to the
Dean of the School. GEO. G. GASCOVEN, Dean of the School.

St. Mary's Hospital, August, 1860.



WANTED (by a Student of Law) LITERARY EMPLOYMENT, of any kind; would furnish Original Papers or Reviews. Slight remuneration.—Address Lex, Street Brothers, 11, Serio-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

TO PUBLISHERS.—A Gentleman of Capital is desirous of embarking in the Publishing Business, either as PARTNER or by PURCHASE.—Apply, in the first instance, to X. Y. Z., Mr. Lindley's, 19, Catherine-street, Strand, W.C.

A GRADUATE of OXFORD, educated at St. Peter's Radly, who has been a Private Tutor on the Continent, is returning to England at the fall of the year, and wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family, either as TUTOR or TRAVELLING COMPANION.—Address F. T. H., Penny's Library, Frome, Somerset.

GOVERNNESS.—A Lady, thirty years of age, qualified, by considerable experience in Tuition, for the duties of an Instructress, is desirous of forming a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She undertakes to commence and complete a superior English Education, based on sound Church principles. Also French (acquired abroad). German grammatically, Music, Drawing and Water Colours. Very good references.—Address, stating Salary, &c., S. S. M., Dorking, Surrey.

A CLERGYMAN, M.A. Oxon., married, and residing in a beautiful and healthy part of the Isle of Man, near the sea, wishes to receive into his Family TWO BOYS TO EDUCATE. Terms, 100 Guineas per annum; or for two Brothers 200 Guineas. References kindly permitted to Clergymen and others in London.—Address M. A. P., 9, Grosvenor-street, Cambridge-road, London; or Post-Office, Douglas, Isle of Man.

ESHER, SURREY.—SCHOOL for the SONS of GENTLEMEN, from Eight Years old upwards, preparatory to the Public Schools, the Army, India, and other Professions. Drilling and Military Exercises. The tuition of the Head-Master—School RE-OPENS 7th September.—For particulars apply to the Rev. CHARLES CLARKE.

SPANISH LITERATURE.—A Professional Gentleman, residing at Madrid, now staying in London, and returning to Madrid shortly, OFFERS his services to purchasers of Rare Old Spanish Books, and to attend to literary commissions in general. He has the two Countries' best references will be given.—Apply, post-paid, to A. B. C., 21, Gracechurch-street.

GERMAN and DUTCH, through the medium of French or English, by Dr. KÖRNER, late Professor at the Royal College of Northey and to H.R.H. the Prince of Orange, conversationally and grammatically, in Schools, Families, and Classes.—Crisis, Assos. Lit. Inst., 105, Aldersgate-street, and 55, Guilford-street, W.C.

GERMAN, French, Italian.—Dr. ALTSCHUL, Author of "First German Reading-Book" (dedicated to Her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland), &c. M. Philol. Soc. Prof. Education.—TWO LANGUAGES TAUGHT in the same lesson, or alternately, on the same Terms as one, at the pupils' or at his house. Each language spoken in his PRIVATE lessons, and select CLASSES for Ladies and Gentlemen. Preparation for all ordinary pursuits of life, the Universities, Army, and Civil Service Examinations.—4, OLD BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.—INSTRUCTION given in SANSKRIT, HINDUSTANI, BENGALI, PERSIAN, and HEBREW, by the Rev. G. SMALL, M.A. R.A.S. at his residence, No. 17, Church-street, Cliftonville, BRIGHTON, and on two days a week, at his Classroom in LONDON, 22, New North-street, Red Lion-square.

THE ARMY or CIVIL SERVICE COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—A Graduate of Oxford, who has been most successful in the Competitive Examinations, receives TWELVE RESIDENT PUPILS, who obtain the undivided attention of himself and of three able Tutors. His object is to provide for the Sons of Gentlemen a moderate income means of preparation for the Competitive Examinations equal to any other Establishment, and at much less. References will be given.—For Particulars, address to B. A., Smith's Library, 3, Caroline-place, Haymarket-hill.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, four miles from Durdridge Station, South-Western Railway, Hampshire.—The course of instruction embraces Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Theoretic and Practical Chemistry, English, Classics, Foreign Languages, Practical Surveying, Levelling, &c., Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing, and Music. The position of the Establishment is beautiful, and its advantages various and unusual. The Principal is assisted by Ten Resident Masters. Attention is invited to the Prospectus, which may be had on application. The present Quarter commenced on the 30th ult. The ensuing Quarter will commence on October 1st.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, SOHO-SQUARE.—MRS. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools, to her REGISTER of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

RESIDENT GOVERNNESS.—A Young Lady, of the Church of England, having just relinquished an ENGAGEMENT, is desirous of forming another, in or near London, with a private family, where the children are under 14. Terms, 50l. Acquirements, French, English, Italian, Pianoforte, and Singing. First-rate references.—Address Mr. CURT, Professor of Languages, &c., 35, Great Portland-street, Cavendish-square.

ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, ARCHITECTURE, &c.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION given in Surveying, Levelling, Civil Engineering, Architecture, Building, Draughting, Measuring, Estimating, &c., in a short Course, on moderate terms, including FIELD WORK, use of INSTRUMENTS, &c. For Prospectuses, apply by letter to A. T., 24, Guilford-street, Russell-square, London.

KENNINGTON AGRICULTURAL and CHEMICAL COLLEGE, Lower Kennington-lane, near London. Principal—J. C. NESBIT, F.G.S. &c. &c. Youths intending to become Farmers, Land Stewards, Chemical and Manure Manufacturers, or Managers of Mining Property, will find the course of instruction in the College such as to fully qualify them for their respective pursuits. The terms for Senior and Junior Students may be known on application to the Principal.

ANALYTICAL and ASSAY DEPARTMENT.—Analyses and Assays of every description are promptly and accurately executed in the Laboratories of the College.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 12 1s.
The Drawings and Publications of this Society are open daily to the free inspection of all persons interested in Early Italian Art.

The Publications for 1859, now being distributed to Members who have paid their subscriptions for that year, includes a chromolithograph and outline head from Giovanni Sassio, with Descriptive Notice by Mr. JAYNE; a chromolithograph and outline head from L. da Vinci; and two wood engravings from Giotto.

24, Old Bond-street, Aug. 1859.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

SESSION 1860-1.

The CLASSES will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 11th.

Professors.

P. S. Cary, Esq., Drawing.

Richard Cull, Esq. F.R.S.—Reading aloud.

Rev. E. F. Edrill, M.A. Oxon.—Latin.

James Heath, Esq. M.A. Lond.—Ancient History.

A. Heilmann, Ph.D., Professor of German in Univ. Coll. London.

A. Heilmann, Ph.D., Professor of German in Univ. Coll. London.

J. Hulsh, Esq., Professor in King's Coll. London.—Vocal Music.

Richard H. Hutton, Esq. M.A. Lond.—Arithmetic and Geometry.

Gotfried Kinkel, Ph.D.—History of Fine Art, Geography.

George M'Donald, Esq. M.A.—English Language and Literature.

Mrs. Adolphe Ragon.—French Language and Literature.

William S. Russell, Ph.D.—Natural Philosophy.

Signor F. De Tivoli.—Italian Language and Literature.

Newman Travers, Esq. B.A. Oxon.—Modern History.

It is intended to form a Class for the study of Greek.

THE SCHOOL DUPLICATES of NINE YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, September 27th.

Prospectuses may be had at the College.

JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on October 1st, with an Introductory Address by Mr. Savory, at Eight o'clock P.M.

LECTURES.

Medicine.—Dr. Baly and Dr. Kirkes.

Surgery.—Mr. Lawrence.

Descriptive Anatomy.—Mr. Skey and Mr. Holden.

Physiology and General Anatomy.—Mr. Savory.

Chemistry.—Dr. Frankland.

Superintendence of Dissections.—Mr. Callender and Mr. Smith.

SUMMER SESSION, 1861, commencing May 1st.

Maternal Medicine.—Dr. F. Farre.

Botany.—

Forensic Medicine.—Dr. Black.

Midwifery, &c.—Dr. West.

Comparative Anatomy.—Mr. Skey and Mr. Holden.

Practical Chemistry.—Dr. Frankland and Mr. Atfield.

The Lectureship on Botany and Comparative Anatomy have been recently vacated, but the names of the Lecturers will be shortly announced.

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Pasquale Villari, with the assistance of New
Documents. Vol. I. (Florence, Le Monnier.)

No great man's biography requires so much aid from the graduated perspective and mellow shading which a distant stand-point affords to the biographer, as that of a great religious reformer. None in his lifetime takes wider or stronger hold than he on the tempestuous passions of his time; none is more ardently glorified by his disciples or more unscrupulously besmirched by his opponents; and it is not until somewhat of the harshness and exaggeration of the tumultuous elements in which he wrought as a living man has been blended and smoothed out by the creeping tide of centuries, that we can credit him with anything like his true balance of good and evil, or draw anything like a faithful outline of his moral and intellectual characteristics from the garbled portraits handed down to us by contemporary friends or foes.

So has it fared with the biography of the world-famous Prior of San Marco, at Florence. While living, he was, on the one hand, branded as an impudent charlatan, a hard-headed, self-seeking demagogue, or, at best, as a fanatical agitator and rebel against sacred authority; while, on the other, he was invested with the spotless robe, the palm, and halo-crown of a prophet and a martyr, the shreds of his garment treasured up as holy relics, and the place whereon he suffered strewn with roses on the anniversary of his death. Nor did the blind contradictions of party violence early cease to vibrate as their circles widened out in the course of years. It needed a very wide removal from the focus of strife to attain the steadiness of hand required in a faithful chronicler of Savonarola's life; and, accordingly, it is only at a comparatively very recent period that it has found dispassionate narrators.

In Germany the task has been performed after a one-sided fashion by writers who, like Meyer and Rudelbach, represent Savonarola in the light only of a Protestant martyr, entirely overlooking his claims to renown as a statesman and philosopher. And even as regarding what was the doctrine which he preached, and for which he died, many and obstinate are the difficulties which beset his chroniclers; for while Luther considered him as ranking among the foremost of those who recognized the great doctrine of Justification by Faith—the keystone of the Protestant creed, "albeit he was somewhat clogged and impeded by theological mire," there have not been wanting those among the orthodox sons of the Church of Rome who have entirely approved and accepted his religious tenets; nay, the ultra-Jesuit Propaganda went so far as to admit his 'Triumphus Crucis,' a work which contains the whole of his doctrinal code, as a class-book into its schools.

The Life of Savonarola, published in 1854 by M. Perrens, did but little towards the better understanding of the real essence of his hero's moral being, although, with immense labour and conscientious research, he brought together a mass of tracts and traditions gathered from the writings of the "prophet's" contemporaries, as well as from the valuable works of Padre Marchese, himself a brother of Savonarola's convent, and likely, from congeniality of character both in religion and politics, to have entered *con amore* into an analysis of the mar-

tyred Prior's life and writings. From an entire lack of skill in contrasting and balancing the abundance of contradictory materials he had so industriously collected, so as to draw out a living conception of the principal figure on his canvas, M. Perrens left Savonarola much as he found him in his readers' minds—a riddle yet unsolved, for good or for evil; yet M. Perrens's work is by far the fullest and most unbiassed of the biographies of Savonarola published previously to the one now before us. Mr. Madden's book on the same subject, which appeared about the same time, in an enlarged and improved second edition, was disfigured by startling inaccuracies; and the original matter of the work was so diluted by irrelevant quotations from authorities, ancient and modern, of every grade of importance, that it rather resembled a gossiping compilation than a carefully executed study of character. Besides these defects, Mr. Madden's book had the fault, as its title ('The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola, illustrative of the History of Church and State Connexion') imports, of making Savonarola's life illustrate beyond all things the author's views respecting the mischievous effects of the union of Church and State in Italy. It lacked the single-minded earnestness required to portray with effect an individuality so powerfully outlined, so intensely of its own time and nation, as that of the stern republican who stood inexorable at the deathbed of Lorenzo the Magnificent,—the ascetic friar who gave unremoved to the flames the whole huge rich pile of Florentine "Vanities" at the foot of the Loggia de' Lanzi.

The want of a satisfactory life of Savonarola has been hitherto felt as strongly in Italian as in English literature, and Prof. Villari's work, as far as the first half of it goes (for the second volume has not yet appeared, in consequence of the author having had to enter upon the duties of the Professorial chair at Pisa, to which he has recently been appointed), does much to fulfil the conditions requisite to produce a successful biography. Prof. Villari does his work simply and sincerely, with an honest clearness and nicety of appreciation very needful amid the tangle of conflicting testimony which he has to unravel. He develops the successive phases of the great friar's eventful career with minute impartiality from both sides of the question, despite his own well-proved and frankly displayed liberal principles. He neither tries to excuse Savonarola's grave political errors on the score of expediency, nor to soften away his excess of fanatical harshness by comparing it with the dazzling depravity of his opponents, the Borgia and the Medici. From his writings and the story of his life, drawn from the most trustworthy sources, including a variety of documents till now scarcely, if at all, known even to students of the Florentine archives, on the rich stores of which Signor Villari has copiously and industriously drawn, he evokes,—as we think, successfully,—the image of an indomitably persistent and consistent *man of one idea*—and that idea, the glory of God. He shows us a man who, in pursuit of that single aim, founded a new republic in Florence only as a stepping-stone for the triumphs of religion, and who, while rough-hewing original creations for that future time to which he belonged far more than to the world around him, was ever at war with the evil, and even with much of the good, of his own day. Such a man, we believe with Signor Villari, was the honest enthusiast who, all his troublous life long, never stayed his hand from the work he believed he had to do, nor ceased to cry down with rugged strident eloquence the elegant

philosophy and glossy rhetoric of Lorenzo's circle of platonic voluptuaries, till he fell,—as such a man needs must fall,—in single-handed conflict with the might of a fanaticism as inexorable as, and less honest than, his own, bent on revenging the audacious sentence which the humble Dominican had passed on its towering falsehood and corruption, when, delivering his first sermons beneath the towers of San Geminiano, he spoke out the three memorable "conclusions" which became the war-cry and device of his whole after-life:—

The Church shall be scourged,
And afterwards renewed,
And this shall come quickly.

Savonarola's intense belief in his own prophetic powers was the genuine consequence of that mystical enthusiasm into which the ardent unspoken poetry of his nature (though he was no poet in the narrow sense of the word) expanded, while possessed by the all-absorbing contemplation of his *one idea*, whose influence was similar to that of the metal disc of the electro-biologist in conjuring up hallucinations. Added to these strong incitements to self-glorification, as the chosen vessel of God's might, came at a later period the unbounded faith of his brethren of San Marco, the almost worship of his fellow-citizens, and, above all, some strange coincidences of remarkable prophecies with speedy and unlooked-for events—of visitations of wrath hurled down on impenitent sinners and miraculous aid afforded in cases where hope in man's help was none. In the year 1492, Savonarola predicted, in the Sacristy of San Marco, "many citizens of note being present," whose names Signor Villari records, the approaching death of Lorenzo de' Medici, the Pope, and the King of Naples; and two out of the three doomed rulers did not live to see the close of the year.

In 1497, the "prophet," who for a considerable time had absented himself from his pulpit at the Duomo, disgusted by the wavering faith, political shortcomings, and unhallowed life of many of his disciples, once more, on the 28th of October, at the entreaty of the Signoria, entered the grand old church to preach to the starving, murmuring, hopeless Florentines. The city was beleaguered by mighty enemies. Pestilence was raging within the walls. Well-to-do citizens were sinking down at the street-corners to die of hunger; for the vessels laden with corn which had for many weeks been eagerly expected from Marseilles, were kept out of the port of Leghorn by the blockading fleet of Venice, and Florence was enduring the extremity of want and desperate self-abandonment. Then, to that miserable, squalid crowd, Savonarola spoke words of cheerful import, bidding them not despair, for speedy help was at hand, so they would but repent of their sins and put faith in his word; and, lo! on the 30th of the month, just as the miraculous Virgin of the Impruneta was being brought in procession into the city at Savonarola's suggestion, accompanied by an immense multitude with sad and solemn countenances.—

At that very moment [writes Signor Villari] a messenger, who had entered the city by the Porta San Frediano and passed over Ponte alla Carraja, came riding at full speed down the Lung' Arno towards the Palace of the Signoria, bearing a branch of olive in his hand. But falling in with the crowd, he found himself surrounded on all sides by the people, who grasping his horse's bridle, with one voice demanded the news from Leghorn. The long-looked-for supplies of men and grain had at last, and as if by miracle, arrived from Marseilles. The vessels had come in sight of Leghorn, driving before so furious a tempest that scarcely were they desisted at sea before they swept into port, without

the Venetians being able to stop their progress, for the force of the same wind had obliged their ships to take shelter below the Meloria. No words can describe the unbridled joy of the people. The messenger was led onward amid loud shouts; his words were repeated, enlarged on, exaggerated from mouth to mouth; the city was, almost in a moment, brimful of the blessed news; the bells rang out as for a festival; in every church solemn public thanksgiving was offered up for the miraculous aid granted to the city. Even the very Arrabbiati [the party adverse to Savonarola] considered that it had been the Lord's will to save the Republic from imminent ruin, and that this once, at least, Savonarola had been in truth a prophet. His name and his authority thus gained a thousand-fold greater influence, and the populace went about shouting—"The Friar's preaching has saved us once again!"

Such was the unhopd-for deliverance which followed close on the words of triumphant assurance which Savonarola had uttered two days before in the hearing of all Florence. Surely it is more than excusable if the rescued Florentines extolled the Prior of San Marco as a prophet, and revered him as a saint!

There is curious evidence in this biography of Savonarola, that his youthful character was by no means so hard and austere as many of his chroniclers have asserted, misled by the records of his unsocial avoidance of the pleasures of his age, and of that tenderness of conscience which shrank from the poisonous Court atmosphere of his native city—gay, splendid, luxurious Ferrara. In the opening chapters we get pleasant glimpses of the ruling influences of his home—of the feckless, spendthrift, courtier father; of the fine old grandsire, the learned physician from the schools of Padua, anxious to train up young Jerome to his own profession; and of the high-minded, gentle, loving mother, Elena, a daughter of the noble Mantuan family of Buonaccorsi, the dearest friend and sole confidente and comforter of her strangely gifted son in all his life-struggles. Festivals and pageants were the element in which Savonarola's boyish days were unwillingly spent. The impression they made on him, even in those early times, is powerfully conveyed by the scraps of rough, trenchant, satirical verse in which his contempt and disgust for the servile, grasping Ferrarese world about him were wont to find vent. A few years later, the heart-strings of the future ascetic gave out the single harsh vibration of a whole life at the touch of youthful passion. Its object was a fair young neighbour of the shy, hard-featured stripling—the natural daughter of an exiled Strozzi of Florence. But the prudent damsel, it seems, was little likely to waste her smiles on the ungainly younger son of a half-ruined hanger-on at the Ducal Court, and peremptorily rejected his suit, declaring that "never could a Strozzi match with a Savonarola!"

The smart of disappointed love was now added to the luckless suitor's bitter and solitary musings, and this early sorrow very probably strengthened his vocation for a conventual life; but of this resolve to abandon the world and its trials his parents were as yet totally unaware, although the hour for its accomplishment was just at hand. We quote a little incident in the course of the last day Savonarola spent under his paternal roof, because it presents his stern self-mortifying nature in a new and touching human light. A year previously Savonarola had returned home from a short stay at Faenza, where the preaching of an Augustinian monk had irrevocably decided him on entering a cloister:—

Coming homewards to Ferrara, he had been quite cheerful by the way; but as soon as he set foot in his father's house he saw on what a hard

trial he was about to enter. His mother, as though conscious of all that he felt, regarded him with eyes that seemed to search his heart, so that he dared no longer look her in the face. For one whole year this struggle went on, and many and many a time in after days did Savonarola refer to that period as to a time of unequalled suffering. "And among other such days, on the 23rd of April, 1475, Savonarola, having seated himself, took up his lute and played so and a ditty that his mother, as if moved by a spirit of divination, turned mournfully towards him and said, 'My son, this is a sign of parting.' Whereupon he put a restraint upon himself, and with a trembling hand continued playing on the lute without once lifting his eyes from the ground."

The concluding sentences of this passage are taken from a beautiful and affecting letter addressed by Savonarola to his father, in which, speaking of himself in the third person, he details his reasons for embracing a monastic life. The very next morning after that little scene of dolorous lute-playing and trembling, yearning, mother's love, when the whole town of Ferrara was holiday-keeping for the feast of St. George, Savonarola stole away from his home, and began his lonely journey on foot to Bologna, where he entered the Dominican convent to perform his novitiate, requesting to be set to work for the brethren in the most humble capacity.

Very different is the scene in which he appears in the next passage we shall borrow from Signor Villari's pages, when he stood, twenty years later, in the stately Villa of Careggi, near Florence, where Lorenzo the Magnificent lay on his dying bed. More different still was Savonarola himself from the melancholy lute-player of Ferrara, now hardened and exalted into the warning prophet, the relentless scourger of evil-doers, the dreaded adversary who disputed the rule of Florence with the Medicean despot. Lorenzo, smitten with his death-sickness, lay at his princely villa, surrounded in vain by every costliest appliance and remedy which the scanty medical science of those days could devise for the relief of the possessor of untold wealth. In vain had the renowned leech, Lazzaro da Ficino, come express from Pavia to administer "his marvellous beverage of distilled gems" to the dying tyrant. His life-sand had nearly ebbed away, a few near friends, such as Marsilio Ficino and Pico della Mirandola, alone visited his darkened chamber; and Politian sat day and night beside his patron's bed, unable to restrain his tears when the sick man's eyes rested on his. In this extremity, the terrors of his evil past rose in awful array before Lorenzo's tortured conscience. The absolution pronounced by his confessor had no power to calm his torments of remorse, "for," says Signor Villari, "having lost all faith in his fellow men, he did not even believe in the sincerity of his confessor"; strangely enough, however, manifesting thereby his yet enduring faith in the paramount efficacy of the confessor's veto. Signor Villari shall tell the tale of that terrible deathbed scene, the truth of which is attested by important existing documents, although Roscoe expressly denies the facts:—

On a sudden, however, the severe image of Savonarola rose before his mind. He remembered that this one man at least had never yielded either to his threats or his flatteries; and he exclaimed, "I know but of one truth-telling friar, and that is he." So, as he expressed a desire to confess to him, a message was instantly sent to San Marco for Savonarola, who was so utterly amazed at such an unwonted and unexpected summons, that he scarce believed it was true, and made answer that he deemed it useless to go to Careggi, seeing that he had no words to speak which could be pleasing to Lorenzo. But when he heard the dangerous state

of the sick man, and his desire to confess to him, he immediately set forth to go thither. That day Lorenzo felt nearer his end than ever. He had summoned his son Piero to his chamber and had bidden him farewell and given him his last counsels. When the friends who had remained without during this colloquy, re-entered the chamber, and led away his son, whose presence had agitated him too strongly, he expressed a wish to see Pico della Mirandola, who came to him accordingly, without delay. It seemed as though the consoling presence of that mild and kind-hearted young man quieted him somewhat, for he said to him: "I should have died gloomily enough had not the sight of thee first cheered me up a little." His face after this grew calmer; his talk became almost cheerful, and he even began to laugh and jest with his friend. Scarcely had Pico left him, when Savonarola entered the room and respectfully approached the bed of the dying prince. The special sins which the latter desired to confess to him were three in number: the sacking of Polterra, the forcible appropriation of the moneys belonging to the charitable fund for poor girls, by reason of which misdeed many of them had fallen into evil courses, and the bloodshed which followed the Pazzi conspiracy. As he spoke, Lorenzo became once more agitated, and Savonarola, to quiet him, went on repeating "God is good. God is merciful. But," added he, as soon as Lorenzo had finished speaking, "there are three things needful to that end."—"Which be they, father?" answered Lorenzo. Savonarola's countenance grew dark; and spreading out the fingers of his right hand, he began:—"In the first place, you must have a strong and living faith in God's mercy."—"I have the strongest."—"In the second place, you must restore all your ill-gotten gains, or depute your sons to restore them in your stead."—"At these words Lorenzo appeared surprised and sorrowful. Nevertheless, by a strong effort over himself, he signified his consent by a nod. Then Savonarola rose to his feet; and while the dying Prince cowered down trembling in the bed, he seemed to lift himself above his common height as he said:—"In the last place, you must give back freedom to the people of Florence." His face was solemn; his voice almost terrible. His eyes, while awaiting the answer, were intently fixed on those of Lorenzo, who, collecting the small remnant of strength that nature had left him at that hour, turned his back indignantly, and spoke to him never a word more. Thus Savonarola departed without granting him absolution; and Lorenzo the Magnificent, tortured by remorse, soon afterwards breathed his last, on the 8th of April, 1492.

How hard is it for a dying tyrant to yield up at the last hour the darling object of a whole life's labour, even when persuaded that an eternity of torment will be the price of his refusal! Widely different is the estimate which Prof. Villari gives us of this magnificent Lorenzo, the patron of Art and Literature, from Roscoe's sunshiny panegyric on his greatness:—

A strange existence, truly [says our author], was that of Lorenzo! After working with all the power of his intellect and his will at the making of new laws which should crush out some last remnant of liberty,—after using his influence to obtain some new decree of confiscation or sentence of death, he would enter the Platonic Academy, and dispute with vehemence on virtue and the immortality of the soul,—issuing thence, and mingling with a company of utterly depraved young men, he would sing his "*Canti Carnascialeschi*," or Carnival songs (of infamous celebrity), and give himself up to wine and women,—then return home again, and at table, in the Society of Pulci and Politian, recite verses and discourse on poetry,—and to each of these pursuits he gave himself up so wholly that each seemed to be the sole aim of his life. But the strangest thing of all is, that in the midst of such a multifarious existence not a single action can we find stamped with true virtue and generosity, either towards his people, his intimates, or his kindred; and, surely, were the case otherwise, his indefatigable panegyrista would hardly have neglected to record it.

Prof. Villari enters at great length into the examination of Savonarola's writings; comprising the four small treatises which make up his 'Compendio di Filosofia, di Morale, di Logica'; his numerous religious works; his poems, or *Laudi Spirituali*, written and sung by his disciples, the Piagnoni, about the streets of Florence, in abhorrent opposition to the wanton '*Canti Carnascialeschi*'; his prophecies and his sermons. These latter works are full of the lofty heroic poetry of a strong soul doing desperate battle with the aged iniquities of priestcraft and kingcraft. With regard to his verse, there is little to be said; though, as a fair specimen of it, the following lines may be interesting, because they show the bent of his mind at a very early period, before his departure from Ferrara:—

Seeing how all the world stands upside down,
While spent and overthrow
Doth every virtue and fair usage lie;
No living light find I,
Nor any for his sins who maketh moan.

Whoso by rapine lives is best bested,
Or robs his infant wars, or widows spoils;
Or on his brethren's blood is fullest fed,
Or laps the poor in ruin with his tolls.
While him men deem endowed with rarest wit
Who makes the greatest gain by force or guile,
And spurning Heaven and Christ, is bent the while
On hurling others downwards to the pit!

Savonarola's study of the Scriptures was intense and unceasing. Two copies of the Bible are yet extant,—one at the Magliabecchi and one at the Riccardi Library in Florence,—entirely filled with marginal notes, written by the great friar's own hand, in minute, almost microscopic, characters, with such continual abbreviations as render them almost wholly illegible without the aid of a magnifying-glass, and the most minute and prolonged application. This mass of commentaries, it seems, Savonarola made merely to assist him in his sermons; but according to a complicated system, all his own, each important passage was made to possess four significations,—spiritual, moral, allegorical and anagogical. No wonder if his notes were voluminous, when we hear he added to the number historical and geographical notices, and the interpretation of many Hebrew words and phrases!

The first volume of the work before us brings the narrative of the prophet's life only down to the Carnival of 1497, which closed with the famous '*Anathema*,' or solemn '*burning of the Vanities*,' as it is oftener called, on the great Piazza of Florence. Respecting this fanatical sacrifice of precious objects of Art, which has so often been made a ground of bitter accusation against Savonarola and his followers, Prof. Villari has much to say. He defends his hero with great energy against the sweeping judgments passed upon him by many modern authorities, who unsparingly lay accusations of reckless Vandalism at the friar's door:—

It is strange [says our author] that in the ancient historians there should occur scarce any mention of such accusations, and that in the almost infinite number of ancient writings which attack or defend Savonarola, and in which every subject for abuse of him is carefully brought up, this one theme alone should have been entirely overlooked.

It was only at a much later period that the friar began to be stigmatized as a barbarous fanatic for firing the pile, on which, says Signor Villari, three parts of the articles consumed must have been wanton tales and poems, gay disguises, masks, and other carnival adornments. And he hints that, if a few works of Art did really perish in the mighty bonfire, they were very probably of such a kind as did not merit a better fate. The well-known story of Fra Bartolommeo having burnt on that occasion a number of his drawings from the

nude figure, rests on the single authority of Vasari; but Signor Villari remarks that Vasari could only have known this fact by hearsay, since he lived a century later than Savonarola, and that his testimony is not exempt from suspicion, as he invariably spoke ill of Savonarola in his works, and showed but little reverence for the memory of Fra Bartolommeo.

Certain it is that Savonarola lived on terms of close intimacy with many of the most illustrious artists of his day, not excepting Michael Angelo. Vasari relates of Lorenzo di Credi, that "he was a partizan of the sect of Friar Jerome;" and of Cronaca, that "so mad was he for Savonarola's doctrines, that he would speak of nothing else." Sandro Botticelli was one of the first who illustrated the friar's works with fine engravings. Two members of the Della Robbia family of artists received the Dominican habit at his hands; and Fra Bartolommeo was so affected by his death that for four years after that catastrophe he was unable to touch a pencil.

Other strong testimony in Signor Villari's favour is furnished by the fact of Savonarola having founded a school of design in his convent of San Marco, and that he encouraged his novices in the study of the fine arts, that their works might supply funds for the support of the community without the need of alms. But, whichever way the truth may lie, Savonarola was assuredly not the blind and superstitious foe to Art and Literature which he has often been represented. We can find room for but one more extract; but it shall be one which contains, we think, a powerful argument on Savonarola's side *versus* Vasari and such as pin their faith on his word:—

We have seen [says Signor Villari] to what fearful straits the Republic was reduced for several following years. For this reason, the Government was forced to decide on putting up for sale the Medicean Library, which had been confiscated, together with the other property of that family, when they were driven out of Florence. But the poverty of the citizens being no less than that of the Republic, there was great fear lest that splendid library should be dispersed, or, at least, fall into the hands of foreigners; for the creditors of the Medici were many, and among others was the French Ambassador, Messire Philippe de Comines, who was suing for a debt of a thousand florins, which they owed him. By good luck, the friars of San Marco were just then able to dispose of a considerable sum of money, seeing that they had just concluded the sale of their possessions, according to the counsels of poverty given them by Savonarola. What opportunity could be nobler, thought he, for profitably employing the proceeds of the sale? If he purchased that rich collection of manuscripts, he would save it from being dispersed, and from the danger of passing into foreign hands; he would place it in the convent library, the only one in all Italy which was open to the public; and, at the same time, he would be able to assist the Republic in its greatest need with the money obtained by the entire sale of the property of the convent. What nobler or holier use could the friars of San Marco make of their worldly possessions? They bought the library, then, for the sum of three thousand florins, paying down two thousand directly; and for the rest of the sum, they remained indebted until January, 1498, when, by the help of Bernardo Nasi's signature, they bound themselves to pay the money, within eighteen months, to Philippe de Comines, hoping that in such a work of public utility they would be assisted by all their friends and kinsfolk. Thus did Savonarola employ the proceeds of the sale of the possessions of his convent, and saddle it besides with a heavy debt, in order to save for the world that magnificent Laurentian Library which, now-a-days, forms one of the greatest glories of Florence, and which was then the fullest and most perfect collection of Greek and Latin authors to be found in Europe.

Such was the man whom many are pleased to call a barbarous friar, a burner of ancient manuscripts, a destroyer of paintings and of statues!

The story of the last sad scenes of Savonarola's life remains to be told in the Second Volume, which will contain besides a great number of curious and interesting documents relating to the prophet's strange career, which are due to the unwearied researches of Prof. Villari in the Archives of Florence. We welcome his book, and desire to see it soon and worthily translated into our own language.

Narrative of a Residence at the Court of Meer Ali Moorad; with Wild Sports in the Valley of the Indus. By Edward Archer Langley. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THERE is something enticing in the idea of a residence at an Oriental Court. It suggests at once the memory of Alraschid, of palm and perfume, of harems and roses, of silver lattice-work and sumptuous festivals. But the East is changing with remorseless rapidity. No longer does Prince Nadir practise archery in the forest. He cracks bottle-necks with rifle-balls, and sends to London for twenty fowling-pieces. Meer Ali Moorad travelling home from England, gets into difficulties at Trieste, and sends for a Member of Parliament and an ex-captain of cavalry to help him out. Thus did it happen that Capt. Langley, after resolving never more to visit India, took the road by sea and land to Sindh, and found himself, in the month of November, at Bombay. There, at a native entertainment, he saw the East and West confluent in sherbet and champagne glasses. At Kurrachee he witnessed some rifle-shooting which would set Wimbledon Common ablaze; and, tarrying not long on the way, arrived at the capital of Meer Ali Moorad, who, we should note, is one of his admirations. Here, in gardens of lemon, orange, and mango, Asia still glowed about the Prince as he cavalcaded to his palace to banquet on roast partridges, hog-deer, and pilau. His munificence was displayed by a gift to Capt. Langley of a mighty Turcoman horse, which cantered eight hours almost at a breath,—a feat to be praised by all except those riders of M. Alexandre Dumas' creation who weary the wind and thunder from Paris to Strasbourg at an unbroken gallop. The Sindh stud is fed on grain, flour and butter. His Highness kept also asses from Khorassan, white, costly, and most servicable brutes. Among his sports was that of chasing hares with hawks. Capt. Langley enjoyed an infinite variety of amusements, whether in palaces, gardens, or hunting-grounds, sometimes journeying with a vast camp. He was excluded, of course, from the sweeter intimacies of society, but a lady friend described to him the Ameer's family—the fair young princess who had never been seen by her lord since the day after her marriage, the ponderous mother whom no camel would carry, the comely slaves who rose with the parquets, brilliant as themselves, and tended their delicate, though sometimes severe, mistresses:—

"At about eleven A.M. the ladies reclined on their charpoys; a slave girl fanned each of them, another rubbed and patted the soles of their feet to promote slumber, and they were soon in the land of dreams, their attendants following the example. About two o'clock in the afternoon they arose, bathed, and commenced their toilettes. This process was a very elaborate one, and occupied fully three hours, as the ladies of the East are quite as fond of dress and ornaments as their sisters of the West. Their hair was combed and braided by their handmaids, who appeared to take great delight in the task. The combs were of sandal-wood, and queer-looking combs they are, but still they answer the purpose very well. The

oil used for their hair is that extracted from mustard-seed, the rank odour of which is in some measure, though not altogether, counteracted by some strong perfume, with which it is scented for toilet purposes. Attar of roses is, perhaps, too delicate a perfume for Beloochee noses, as my informant never saw any at Khyrpoor, but sandalwood oil was in great request. Musk is also much prized, as is rose-water, essence of jasmyn, and orange flowers. The ladies are partial, too, to the odoriferous gums which are occasionally burnt in their dwellings. Amongst their toilet requisites is a sweet-smelling wash for the hands, called *ovpleneh*, extracted from lemon-blossoms, lemon-peel, sandalwood, civet, and frankincense, prepared in rose-water, but this is rarely used. Large quantities of conserve of roses are prepared in every family, and the ladies consider it a sovereign remedy for all trifling ills."

The Ameer's second wife was of such proportions, that "no elephant ever produced a tusk capable of forming a bracelet" for her, which shows how fair, fat, and happy a woman may be in the Valley of the Indus. As for the Ameer himself, Capt. Langley tells us he spared no expense in endeavouring to become, like his full-sized princess, heavy and lively, though he doubts the statement that every head of deer killed in his hunting-grounds cost the people 800 rupees. Sport in this region, however, is not what it is in Bengal or Thibet:

"His Highness and Meer Khan Mahomed, having been thus carried through the swamp, seated themselves on a raft composed of a dozen large pots lashed to a frame covered with reeds, very suitable for such sport, which was pushed through the water towards the ducks and other wild fowl; and these were at first so little alarmed that they allowed the raft to approach within forty yards ere they took wing. Great was the destruction by the first few shots, till the continued firing caused them to become more wary; but even then the birds wheeled round and round within easy shot of the princes, till at length the ducks and larger fowl appeared each time to increase the length of their flights, and after some hundred shots had been fired they abandoned the lake for some more secure place of refuge. Still, however, the firing was kept up on coots, divers, and water-hens, which, being hardly allowed a moment's pause to rest their weary wings on the bosom of the water, were forced to fly round and round, thus affording sport after the ducks and teal had all sought shelter at a distance. When the Meer and his sons were tired of slaughter, much amusement was caused by their *biped* retrievers in endeavours to catch wounded birds, many of which were swimming about with broken wings."

Still, board-hunting had its excitement, notwithstanding the army with which His Highness made war upon a wild pig. However, all was not rose-coloured in these pleasant places of western India:—

"Torture is occasionally resorted to for the purpose of extracting money from those who are reluctant to disgorge their dishonest gains, and for the purpose also of extracting confessions in criminal cases. One method is to place the party astride on a charpoy; his feet are then tied below with a rope as tightly as possible, thereby causing intense pain; but if this be insufficient to produce confession, water is thrown upon the ropes, which causes them to shrink to such a degree that they cut the unhappy sufferer to the bone, causing so much agony that the poor wretch at once gives up his money, or confesses to what is required from him; occasionally, it is supposed, confessing to a crime that he never committed, through sheer physical inability to support the agony inflicted. Another mode of torture is placing an iron ramrod, burning hot, between a man's thighs whilst he is hung by his thumbs from a beam. The more common practice, however, is to place some beetles of a peculiar kind in a saucer upon the navel of the victim, binding it tightly on with a cummerbund. The beetles immediately begin to gnaw the part, seeming to the wretched sufferer to be eating into

his very entrails, and thereby causing him such intense agony and terror that he in a few minutes gives in."

"Kick a Sindhi first, and give him your orders afterwards," is a proverb in the land, so that some of these asperities may not be so unjustifiable as they seem. There is, at all events, no distinction of classes:—

"Monstrous as this must appear, it is no uncommon thing for even official personages at native courts to receive a drubbing; the present Mooktyar Kar to His Highness Meer Ali Moorad 'has eaten the slipper' on two occasions, and I have no doubt he well deserved it! When at Dejee the Meer goes out with his retinue and shoots till nine or ten o'clock, then returns to breakfast; after which he holds a *durbur* in the *lankey*, which having been well sprinkled with water to lay the dust, a large *Sutrunjee*, or cotton carpet, is spread, a charpoy with a couple of cushions to give it a throne-like appearance being placed at the upper end; on this the Meer takes post, his courtiers squat on the carpet, the more favoured near His Highness, those held in less honour at a distance. A petition or two is perhaps presented; if so, the Meer skims his eye over half-a-dozen lines, tells the party that it shall be afterwards looked to, and shoves it under the cushion at his back. The musicians are ordered to play and sing, after which His Highness retires to take his siesta, and all the attendants and others go to sleep too, for no noise is permitted during the slumbers of the sovereign. After the Meer rises, he bathes and dresses, then passes the time in firing at a mark, or has some dogs brought for inspection, or has some of the young hawks tried at partridges or crows, which are kept in readiness for such purposes."

Capt. Langley, fascinated by the Ameer, was not equally delighted with the suavities of his children:—

"As a specimen of their mode of life I shall mention that I was calling one morning on the Meer's youngest son, when his elder brother Meer Shah Nowaz came in from hunting, and after inquiring regarding his brother's health, he being laid up with a large abscess; some words passed in Sindhi, when a tall Belooch, of savage aspect and nearly naked, entered the apartment with an iron weapon, some five feet in length, presented towards the heir-apparent, for whom I might have felt alarm but for the tranquil air of both brothers and several armed attendants. The middle part of the weapon was, I then saw, covered with a very greasy cloth, which the young Meer unrolled, disclosing to view sundry roasted partridges, and other *cavaubs*, which sent forth a savoury odour. His Highness at once seized a partridge, slipped it off the spit, and commenced tearing off the flesh and devouring it, without bread or salt. When finished, he took a mouthful of water, squirted it forth on the floor, and seizing the filthy waist-cloth of his favourite henchman, a *Sidi*, used it as his serviette, winding up with an eructation loud almost as a pistol-shot, followed by the ejaculation, '*Al humd-o-Allah*,' by way of grace after breakfast."

A grand entertainment at Khyrpoor opened up a new aspect of Sindhian life:—

"Having finished my toilet, my presence was requested in the hall of audience, where I found assembled a number of guests, relatives and friends of the two princes, who invited me to take a seat on their charpoy, in front of which a long Persian carpet was spread, on either side whereof the guests were squatted, leaving the centre clear for the dancers. A *taqia*, or set, then came forward, but the exhibition was indifferent, and the performers far from good-looking. A second set followed suit, and they were very superior to the first. After the nautes had finished, I heard a great deal of laughter, and Meer Shah Nowaz, pointing outside, requested me to look at the bevy of beauties there. These were a party of eunuchs dressed as women, and more disgusting-looking bipeds I never beheld."

At random we quote a paragraph for the especial benefit of all persons who suffer in the summer weather from the picking and stealing

of servants and children. It relates to a stratagem practised by certain domestic thieves of Khyrpoor:—

"One of them having been repeatedly robbed of his sugar-candy, which was kept in an open earthen vessel in a small inner-room, with tobacco for his hookah, conserve of roses, and other choice matters, bethought him of a way to discover the thief, and did so in this wise:—Having caught a dozen or so of wasps, he clipped off their wings, and dropped them into the jar of sugar-candy. The room was open to all the servants, but nothing occurred till the dusk of the evening, when one of them going into the room ostensibly to bring some tobacco for his master's hookah, was heard to set up a fearful yell. The master at once knew that his bait was taken, and, rushing into the room with several servants, caught the pilferer *flagrante delicto*, as with a handful of sugar-candy he had grasped some half-dozen wasps."

We have another anecdote, very Oriental in its way, *à propos* of the same topic:—

"I also heard of another ingenious way of detecting a pilferer. The party who had been robbed drove a wooden pin into the floor of a dark inner room, and anointed it thoroughly with a preparation of *Hing*, or *asafoetida*. He then assembled his servants, one of whom he knew must be the thief, and, after a preliminary ceremony to awaken their superstitious fears, he said, 'Now go into that room singly, and lay firmly hold of the pin; the guilty party will stick to it, the others need have no fears.' The servants having gone in and returned, one at a time, their hands were examined, and all but one were found to smell strongly of *asafoetida*. That one was, of course, the thief; as, knowing himself to be unobserved, he had not touched the pin, for fear of sticking to it, as he had been told he would; and his house being searched, the stolen property was found therein."

There is an abundance of cheerful and entertaining gossip in these volumes, which are unaffectedly written, and afford an excellent idea of the mingled simplicity and state enjoyed by the Sindhian princes before their overthrow.

A Second Series of Vicissitudes of Families. By Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms. (Longman & Co.)

OUR readers may remember that when "Ulster" published his first and popular series of 'Vicissitudes,' we took occasion to congratulate him on the happy vein of the genealogical mine which he was opening up. The truth is, that Genealogy can never be popular except in its applications. Considered as a science, of which the business is to investigate and record the descent of families, everything is against it,—its difficulty, dryness, and apparent narrowness and exclusiveness of interest. But when the facts of the study are applied and detailed by an ingenious man, its whole appearance is altered. People who had before rather dreaded the name of Genealogy, begin to see that it has no relation to books like 'Darwin on Species,' and another to the last new circulating-library romance; while, if they choose to extend their inquiries to its bearings on history and politics, new points of curiosity are presented by it at every step. Much remains to be done for the subject; but Sir Bernard Burke is doing much by presenting some striking features of it to the world in an easy, agreeable, and eloquent way.

The causes of the decay of families admit of an orderly classification,—as our author from his Introduction appears to think. And, what is more, the aristocracies of different nations, however unlike in other respects, go through much the same historical developments. Feudal families have been succeeded in Europe by legal and mercantile ones, just as the Roman *patricii* were by the *nobiles*; and a Mirabeau springs from the ruined older stock, just as a Cæsar did

in the Roman world. In classifying the causes of family ruin, the first place must be given to the political ones. The old Saxon aristocracy fell chiefly in the Danish wars; and their Norman successors in the Scottish, French, and civil ones. Every social struggle and social change has its martyred houses. In settled times, extravagance,—sometimes in electioneering, but more often personal,—is the great destroyer. Often the last distinction of an energetic race, is their going to the devil in an original way, and on a great scale. In Scotland, the Jacobite families often took to drinking, which led to the remark, that the White Rose required a great deal of moisture! A more notable specimen of the Rake's Progress could not be found than the history of "John Mytton of Halston," the famous "Jack Mytton" in the present volume. The Myttons, a Shropshire race, go back to the Plantagenet period, which is the real criterion of good blood. They picked up large-acred heiresses, one of them of princely Welsh blood. They fought in the seventeenth century for the Parliament, which more old families did than is generally supposed. At last, all their wealth and honours centred in "Jack" above mentioned, and the house,—not that Jack built, but that he destroyed,—has its ruin described, very readably, in Sir Bernard's new book:—

"Young Mytton commenced by being expelled from both Westminster and Harrow, and, though he was entered on the books of the two Universities, he did not matriculate at either; the only indication he ever gave of an intention to do so was his ordering three pipes of port to be sent to him, addressed 'Cambridge.' When a mere child, he had been allowed a pack of harriers at Halston, and at the age of ten was as confirmed a scapegrace as ever lived. * * * After heavy liabilities had been incurred, but previously to the disposal of the first property he sold, Mr. Longueville, of Oswestry, his agent, assured Mr. Mytton that if he would content himself for the following six years with an income of 6,000*l.*, the fine old Shrewsbury estate—the earliest patrimony of his ancestors—might be saved, and besought him to listen to this warning counsel.—'No, no,' replied Mytton, 'I would not give a straw for life, if it was to be passed on 6,000*l.* a year.' * * * It is not within my province, nor would it be to my taste, nor, I am sure, to the satisfaction of my reader, to follow step by step the gradual downward progress of this unfortunate man, who, with a heart naturally generous and nobly charitable, with talents only wanting cultivation, and with a spirit that retained to the last the innate character of a gentleman, forfeited all the numerous advantages he was born to, by an unrestrained submission to his passions and by a lavish prodigality, which makes one feel the force of a friend's remark, 'that if Mytton had had an income of 200,000*l.*, he would have been in debt in five years.' Most certain it is, that within the last fifteen years of his life he squandered full half a million sterling, and sold timber—the old oaks of Halston—to the amount, it has been stated, of 80,000*l.*!"

The end of this ne'er-do-weel may be easily guessed. He died in the Bench, at the age of thirty-eight, some six-and-twenty years ago.

It is not often that a comet of this kind appears; though, later still, we know a case in which the twentieth possessor of a great estate ran through it, and sold it to an enlightened successor who has pulled down the very room in the mansion in which Barclay wrote his 'Apology for Quakers.' It is strange how long the tradition of families which have fallen in this as in other tragical, though more honourable, ways, survives in their district. The old people will tell you how the rooks used to accompany the daughters of the line to church at their marriages, and swarm on the tombstones during the service; or how

the last earl ("y'earl," if it be a Scot who speaks) is buried upright in the mausoleum, in his chair. Perhaps, the best passage in the book before us deals with such traditions; clothing the memory of the dead with a quaint poetry, as the ivy gathers round their crumbling castle walls. We quote the whole of it, not having met for some time with anything so prettily done in its way:—

"Tradition is confessedly the hand-maiden of history, assisting the annalist in his labours, and ministering ever to his wants. Tradition is the lamp which, with flickering but faithful ray, guides the genealogist along his misty path, and is oftentimes the only light to indicate the course he is to take. All this, tradition has been to me. In my researches into the 'Vicissitudes of Families,' the village legend and the peasant's tale have been my constant helps. I am pretty well acquainted with England and Ireland, and in both, but especially in Ireland, I have found the local memories of the old races wonderfully vivid and wonderfully accurate; the details, sometimes exaggerated, and sometimes partially forgotten, are, of course, frequently inconsistent with fact, but the main features of the story are substantially true, and are generally confirmed by the test of subsequent investigation. The original edifice stands boldly out, though additions may have been made to the architecture, or time may have mouldered a portion into decay. In this consists one great charm of an 'old country.' The boundless prairies, the interminable forests, the gigantic rivers of the far West are wonderful and grand, and strike the mind with awe, but the heart is untouched; whereas with us every vale, and hill, and stream can tell of days gone by, of a long succession of native heritors, and are replete with ancestral story. One little anecdote it may be permitted me here to introduce from the English side of the Channel, as peculiarly illustrative of the endurance of local tradition. The hamlet of Finnerne, in the parish of Mickleover, about four miles from Derby, was, for nine generations, the chief residence of a family who derived their name from the place of their patrimony. From the times of Edward I. to those of Henry VIII., when the male line became extinct, and the estate passed, by the marriage of the heiress, to the Harpurs, the house of Finnerne was one of the most distinguished in Derbyshire. Members of it had won their spurs in the Crusades, and at Cressy, and at Azincourt. The sons were brave and the daughters fair: one, alas! was frail as well as fair, and the heaviest blow that ever fell on the time-honoured line was when Catherine Finnerne, about the middle of the fifteenth century, consented to be the mistress of Henry, Lord Grey of Codnor. In the remarkable will of that remarkable nobleman, who, in 1463, obtained a licence from the king for the transmutation of metals, provision is made for his illegitimate issue by Catherine in terms which were no doubt deemed unexceptionable in those days, but which would be deemed highly offensive in our own. The territorial possessions of the Finnernes were large: the Finnernes were High Sheriffs, occasionally Rangers of Needwood Forest, and Custodians of Tutbury Castle, and they matched with some of the best families of their times. Finnerne, originally erected *tempore* Edward I., and restored and enlarged at different periods, was in 1560 one of the quaintest and largest family mansions in the midlands. The present church, then the family chapel, had rows of monumental brasses and altars, all memorials of the Finnernes. In 1850, a pedigree research caused me to pay a visit to the village. I sought for the ancient Hall. Not a stone remained to tell where it had stood! I entered the church—not a single record of a Finnerne was there! I accosted a villager, hoping to glean some stray traditions of the Finnernes. 'Finnernes!' said he, 'we have no Finnernes here, but we have something that once belonged to them: we have *Finnernes' flowers*.'—'Show me them,' I replied; and the old man led me into a field which still retained faint traces of terraces and foundations.—'There,' said he, pointing to a bank of 'garden flowers grown wild,' 'there are the Finnernes'

flowers, brought by Sir Geoffrey from the Holy Land, and do what we will, they will never die!' Poetry mingles more with our daily life than we are apt to acknowledge; and even to an antiquary like myself, the old man's prose and the subject of it were the very essence of poetry."

The Finnernes are more fortunate than the Black Douglasses, on whose ruined Castle of Thrieve, as the Galloway people assert, nothing in the way of vegetation will grow.

Vicissitudes are of two kinds; for as the great become small, so the small become great. "Ulster" gives us cases of the latter; and his sketch of Baron Ward,—the Yorkshire groom, who rose, the other day, to be Prime Minister of Lucca,—is one of the most curious. For this, however, and much similar material, the reader should go to the fountain-head. He will probably agree with us, that there are occasions when an hour may be spent over old blood as pleasantly as over old wine.

Metaphysics. By H. L. Mansel, B.D. (Edinburgh, Black.)

The Theory of Vision Vindicated and Explained. By Bishop Berkeley. Edited by H. V. H. Cowell. (Macmillan & Co.)

Metaphysics, chiefly in Reference to Revealed Religion. By the Rev. J. H. Macmahon. (Bell & Daldy.)

The Province of Reason. By John Young, LL.D. (Smith & Elder.)

The Philosophy of Nature. By H. S. Boase, M.D. (Longman & Co.)

PHILOSOPHY, in the old sense, is gaining ground in this country. It is so good and so respectable a word, that those who have rejected the old thing, have always kept the name to signify some new one; this distinction it shares with *logic*. When the French quarrelled with everything established, and treated *M. le Marquis de St-Cyr [Sire]* as subject to the guillotine in every syllable of his name except *le*, they preserved the word *philosophe*, to which, we believe, they attached little meaning beyond that of *atheist*. Hegel and Hamilton have both sneered at the English use of the word, which is that of physical inquiry. This physics, this vast field of speculation upon the how and why of material phenomena, in which all the mind is taken for granted, and applied to matter as the only thing left to think about, has made such dreadful philosophers of us all, that we very much want the introduction of some of the old leaven, to keep us from taking the full half of our business for granted.

The revival, however, is not yet so far advanced that we can give five separate articles to the five works before us. We shall, therefore, take them in order, as parts of one.

The first work on the list is the reprint of Mr. Mansel's article, 'Metaphysics,' in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, without addition or alteration. Mr. Mansel is a writer from whom a work on metaphysics is absolutely due to society. It is not easy satisfactorily to read his 'Prolegomena Logica,' his Bampton Lecture, or even his edition of Hamilton's Lectures, without knowing what he thinks about psychology and ontology at large. And he shows us what we want to see; for he is clear and not prolix, and has opinions, as well as the power of stating them. If we had occasion to enter into a long account of his system, we should need to make a close comparison between him and Hamilton. As it is, we prefer to consider how he stands with reference to that awful German philosophy which, attempting to lift man above himself, only succeeds in setting him beside himself.

This philosophy, this absolute nonsense—for

it confessedly transcends sense and consciousness, and thereby attempts what they call the Absolute—is spoken of in England, where it cannot thrive, with a certain degree of respect which is not without a reason. Any one who examines the human mind will see that the problems which present themselves are such, that human opinion will never settle itself on that basis which is fit to bear a superstructure until these same problems have been probed on the most daring suppositions by intellects of the most vigorous character. The reduction of pure being to pure nothing, and all the systems which, as Mr. Mansel says of one of them, postulate ignorance as a starting-point, and make philosophy dependent on assumptions whose only guarantee is that we have no means of verifying them—certainly proceed on suppositions the temerity of which cannot be surpassed. Hegel, Schelling, &c. will always be recognized as hard-headed thinkers. They have their day and their place. We agree with Mr. Mansel that they clear the air of discussion, bring the great problem of philosophy under definite conditions, eliminate foreign elements, and teach the manner in which metaphysics ought not—that is, permanently and finally—to be pursued. We may add, that, zeros as these systems are, vacuous of trustworthy or even of intelligible conclusion as they may be, it may happen that the comparison of any two of them may have a use which resembles that of the $\frac{0}{0}$ of the mathematicians. Mr. Mansel gives the philosophy of the Absolute a twofold refutation; from its consequences, and from its premises. To the first we are not inclined to assent: we admit that the philosophy in question must be either atheism or pantheism, and that it leaves no working basis for morality; we therefore cannot help feeling sure that there must be something wrong about it. But we do not acknowledge any refutation except one which shows us what that something is. It is recorded of a bitter theologian that he said he would burn the Bible if it could be shown to contain—or to want, we forget which—a certain doctrine: and the sentiment has always been held rather impious than otherwise; at any rate, it would have been no refutation of the Bible. We look upon it as conceding too much to atheism to declare beforehand that no system can be true which ends in that negation: which is but another way of stating that the consequence is, *a priori*, a refutation of its own premises. For either the question of Deity is to be argued, or it is not: if no, there is no more to be said here, for neither Mr. Mansel nor we ourselves are of that opinion: if yes, then the permission to argue in favour of a conclusion which is to be *per se* its own refutation, is only the old game of—Heads, I win; Tails, you lose. This, we say, is too great a concession: too much like an admission of weakness. Accordingly, we can only hold the philosophy of the Absolute to be refutable by an assault on the argument; and Mr. Mansel's mode of attack appears to us quite sufficient, for it shows that the conclusions contradict their own premises:—

"The primary testimony of Consciousness affirms the distinct existence of an *ego* and a *non-ego*, related to and limiting each other. I know myself as existing in the midst of certain phenomena, which I did not create [meaning, which I have no consciousness of having created] and can only partially control. Pantheism contradicts the first element of consciousness, by denying the real existence of myself. Egoism contradicts the second element, by denying the real existence of anything distinct from myself. But if the testimony of Consciousness on this point [these points] is false, how can I assume that it is true in any

secondary or derived modification? How do I know that the very language of the philosopher of the Absolute means what it appears to mean, or that my conviction of the truth of his system is not [ought not to be] an evidence of its falsehood? Nay, how do I know that there is any philosophy of the Absolute at all, or that the book in which, seeming to be myself, I seem to read it, has any contents, or communicates any knowledge, or is addressed to any reader?"

This is the true way of meeting the Absolute in all its forms. Pure being is pure nothing, to us poor recipients of phenomena: and common sense will always refuse to believe anything about Nothing which contradicts Something.

The second work on the list has both value and curiosity. Bishop Berkeley published, in substance in a newspaper in 1732, and as a book in 1733, a supplement to his theory of vision, in answer to an anonymous correspondent. This tract has been totally neglected by editors, and might be said to have been quite lost, except for a passing notice by Sir James Mackintosh, when Sir William Hamilton reminded the world of its existence. It is now nicely reprinted, with auxiliary notes: and though we could not pretend to describe it without entering at large into Berkeley's theory, we can announce it, and acknowledge the important service rendered by Mr. Cowell. The anonymous opponent of Berkeley seems to us to object rather to his idealism than to his theory of vision; and the reply dwells upon that second theory in a manner which shows that Berkeley must have had some further knowledge of his opponent's mind than could be collected from that opponent's letter—which is given in the appendix.

The third work is by Mr. Macmahon, a translator of Aristotle's *Metaphysics*, who brings to his subject a load of learning, and enters upon a wide field of historical discussion. The title ought to be, 'Revealed Religion in restraint of Metaphysics.' The first page of the preface states that (revealed) religion has a capacity for dealing with the speculative difficulties started by the reason; and almost the last page of the book affirms that when the limits of metaphysical inquiry laid down by the author are confirmed by revealed religion, they are to be considered as the [legitimate?] limits of thought itself. We have then an attack upon Rationalism, in which revealed religion is the weapon, though rather one of reason than of authority. This is more a process of prevention than of cure; for the confirmed rationalist has been taking antidotes before the reception of the medicine. Mr. Macmahon begins with this same latitudinarian rationalist by assuming, and supposing him to assume, some large postulates of interpretation. He reminds us of the young missionary who, when asked how he would begin with the heathen, answered "Of course from the very beginning; I shall start from justification by faith."

The fourth work is an attack on Mr. Mansel's Bampton Lecture on the limits of religious thought. This lecture, it seems to us, has been strangely misunderstood in various quarters. Dr. Young puts his misunderstanding in such short and clear terms that we can take issue upon it before our readers. He says:

"I think I am not wrong in asserting that the Bampton Lecture [that by Mr. Mansel] is the first and only book, in any language, which, maintaining the doctrine of a revelation from Heaven, at the same time denies that the revelation reveals God. That it actually does so [meaning that Mr. Mansel's book does what is said of it], it will be possible to make exceedingly plain. I am not

conscious of anything but an act of perfect fairness and justice, when the lecturer is represented as maintaining that something is revealed in the Scriptures, but it is not God, not God as He is; and when it is concluded, that if so, we are shut up to the alternative that it is God as He is not; the God, somehow, it certainly is."

We shall not trouble our reader with any extracts from books; for we shall assume that what is found in no book of any language, except Mr. Mansel's, is not common in the sermons which are preached out of the scores of thousands of mouths which open for such utterance every Sunday in the year. Now we ask any reader who is in the habit of hearing from fifty to a hundred of these sermons in each year, whether he does not collect that the teacher, be he Puseyite or Puritan, Athanasian or Unitarian, logical or rhetorical, intends him to receive and to retain two propositions:—First, that the Scriptures declare God as he is; secondly, that the Scriptures do not declare God as he is? That is to say, the Scriptures give such conception of God as humanity is capable of taking,—true as against all contradicting or lowering conceptions: while they do not give any conception which is an adequate image of the Divine nature and attributes; because such image would require a gift of faculties as well as a presentation of material for conception.

Is this, or is it not, the doctrine of the pulpits? It is Mr. Mansel's doctrine, as evidenced by the quotations which Dr. Young brings against him. These fill five pages, the matter of which is so true, so much the every-day routine of the country preacher, that if it had all come in one part of one lecture, the looks of Mr. Mansel's audience would have grumbled out: You might really have taken the parish pulpit for granted in a few words, when you were preaching to the University. We never in our lives read such a string of what the logician calls *ignoratioes elenchi*, and the volunteer rifleman calls shooting at the wrong butt, as appears in Dr. Young's comment upon Mr. Mansel's commonplace parish theology, which does not appear in any book whatever except his. The following quotation from Dr. Young,—in which we insert a few comments,—might have been an extract from the Bampton Lecture itself, nothing therein contained in any-wise withstanding:—

"The Redeemer of men was man; are we, therefore, taught to think of the Almighty as man; are we not, on the contrary, impelled, from man, through man, by the aid of man, to rise to God? [Yes, to all conception of God which is possible to man; but not to a 'metaphysical exposition' of his nature and attributes.] * * A superhuman humanity was set before the world; a Divine humanity [Dr. Young has well implied that the conception of *divine* is fashioned on that of *superhuman*], one in which dwelt the fullness of Godhead—just that we might be saved from abiding with the notion of mere human attributes and modes, and might be compelled in thought to ascend to Divine excellences [but the question is about an adequate idea of Divine nature and attributes]. * * Anthropomorphism is harmless when it guides the human to transcend itself, when it lifts it up to the idea of a superhuman perfection. [Mr. Mansel sneers at the common fear of anthropomorphism evinced by rationalists, and contends for it in the sense in which Dr. Young says it is harmless.]"

Dr. Young says that it is "possible to seek a knowledge of God's nature and attributes, without desiring that it be metaphysical." It may be so: it is possible to seek the ratio of the circumference to the diameter without desiring that it be incommensurable, and even with a strong determination that it shall not be so. But in neither case is it possible to find

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Knowledge of nature, essential mode of being, is of necessity ontological; that is, metaphysical. Mr. Mansel uses the word in this, its true sense: if Dr. Young have another, that is not Mr. Mansel's affair, nor ours, nor our readers'.

The fifth work is full of speculation by an author who has knowledge of facts in abundance, and a decidedly speculative turn; but of whom we must say, to use a common phrase, that there is a screw loose somewhere. His book is a system of dualism, and is founded upon a mathematical type: $A + B = AB$. This seems to be a confusion between the common idea of the logicians that a concept is the sum of its attributes, and the more correct idea of its being a compound; or rather, a symbolic expression of the logician's error, that composition is no more than aggregation. The following instances we leave to be deciphered by the reader:—Attraction + Repulsion = Matter; Gravity + Centrifugy = Stars; Cohesion + Heat = Molecules. Dr. Boase has examined Mr. Boole's system; and those who have done the same will be rather amused to find that he thinks Mr. Boole "has not clearly apprehended and formulated the principles with which he commences." Certainly not, if $A + B = AB$ be to decide. Again, he has examined Mr. De Morgan's opinions on the question of cumulation and combination; and he tells us that his author seems to imply that water is a simple juxtaposition of oxygen and hydrogen. Mr. De Morgan's words are:—

".....Those who have used this notation imagine a great resemblance between combining ideas and cumulating them. What the difference is, I cannot pretend to say, any more than I can pretend to say what the difference is between chemically combining volumes of oxygen and hydrogen so as to produce water, and simple cumulation of them in the same vessel so as to produce a mixed gas; every beginner knows that the electric spark, or some other inexplicable agency, is necessary to turn the mixed gas into a new chemical combination."

Dr. Boase has seen this, for it is in the page from which he quotes. We are bound to believe him when he says it "seems [to him] to imply" that there is only simple juxtaposition. But surely there is, as we said, either a screw loose in his mind, or other people's minds are screwed up too tight. Dr. Boase's criticisms on Mr. Boole seem to us to exhibit a power of reading quiet in keeping with what we have brought forward.

There are two kinds of metaphysics. One of them is *ontology*, the science of *being*, a very proper study for human beings, so long as it is duly remembered that we can but investigate the relations between things in themselves and our conceptions of them; and that pure being, apart from our conceptions of it, is *nihilo nihilo*. The other kind should be styled *onology*, a word which, as its etymology imports, is the proper study of the respectable animal whose power of hearing, as evidenced by externals, is held to exceed his power of understanding. The connexion between the two things was first seen by Aristotle in a very curious way; we are not at liberty to give our authority for the story, but our readers may be assured that it is as true as it can be under the circumstances. The great philosopher, when he had brought his mind to the question what was to follow the inquiry into nature, or to be pursued *μετά τὰ φυσικά*, and was desponding, like his pupil, for want of more worlds to conquer, happened to take a lonely walk in the fields. On a sudden, from behind a hedge, a donkey struck up the usual bray of his species, which any one familiar with the cry of the creature knows to be

$\delta\epsilon\iota\chi\eta\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma\ \tau\eta\varsigma\ \delta\upsilon\alpha\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, &c. "The very thing, my friend," said Aristotle, the moment the sound caught his ear; " $\delta\upsilon\ \eta\ \delta\upsilon$ (*ens quatenus ens*, being as being, *Metaph.* iii. 1). A philosopher may learn from an ass; I shall take your words in my own sense, but I foresee that many will follow you when they think they are amending me." And this is the true account of the origin of ontology simultaneously with that onology which more than one eminent German, to say nothing of others, has unconsciously preferred.

P.S. If the Philological Society will hire a donkey for one of their meetings, they may get a hint as to the pronunciation of some of the Greek vowels.

The Life of Stephen A. Douglas. By James W. Sheahan. (New York, Harper Brothers; London, Low & Co.)

APART from the questions of national policy and party warfare discussed, the biographies elicited by every contest for the Presidency of the United States have features of their own. They are literary curiosities, the offspring of much that is good and the exponents of much that is bad in Transatlantic Republicanism. Like several other institutions of the people to whom they belong, they do their work, but arrive at a result in most cases desirable by means irresistibly comic. In our own country, when a gentleman chooses to canvass a constituency of enlightened electors, he publishes in the journals likely to be read by the voters a brief statement of his fitness to be their representative, and of his claims on their enthusiastic support. In America, the politician who aspires to be President of the United States adopts a similar course; but his operations, like the prize aimed at, are of far greater magnitude. His proclamation is of proportions commensurate with the numbers and importance of the constituency, and instead of being compressed into a column of advertisement type, occupies five hundred closely printed pages, and takes the form of a commendatory memoir. As self-eulogy is an impolitic if not an embarrassing line of action, the task of biographic composition is confided to a personal friend, who undertakes to show by incontrovertible arguments that there is only one heroic man to whom the destinies of "the first community in all creation" can be safely confided. The picture is highly coloured, the periods of the essay are stirring and rhythmical, and the reader's feelings are cunningly worked upon by all the arts of an accomplished stump-pamphleteer. Unfortunately, for the one heroic man, this pleasant account of his public merits and private virtues elicits a reply from the Opposition, also extending over five hundred closely printed 8vo. pages, and professing to be a veracious history of the patriot's life. The discrepancies between the two accounts can be imagined. The halting testimony given on cross-examination by a dishonest witness is not more unlike the glib plausibility of his evidence in chief, than is the biography *pro* irreconcilable with the biography *contra*. The philosophic statesman, the single-hearted patriot, and the benign master of the one canvas, is the ferocious partizan, the perjured traitor, and the ruffianly slave-owner of the other. When it is remembered that this system of political contention necessitates the production of two bulky biographies of each candidate for the Presidency, and that a citizen of the States cannot be said to be well up in domestic politics without reading them, inhabitants of "the old country" may see that the advantages of Republican Institutions are not without their drawbacks.

The office of literary trumpeter to Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, the man whom the principal Democrats of the States at present delight to honour, has been accepted by Mr. James W. Sheahan, and its functions have been discharged with an admirable earnestness. In extolling his leader, Mr. Sheahan has not hesitated to "pile up the agony pretty considerable." Stephen A. Douglas, the champion of the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the unwavering opponent of negro emancipation, is, we are assured, a well-wisher to the slave. Indeed, as Sir Robert Peel was called "the farmer's friend," Stephen A. Douglas might with equal justice be designated "the slave's true benefactor." It is true that he is the man to whom thanks must be rendered for the act which, in the language of Mr. Sumner, "without reason and without excuse, but in flagrant disregard of sound policy and sacred faith, opened to slavery an immense region, occupying the very heart of the North American Continent, and larger by thirty-three thousand square miles than all the existing Free States, excluding California." But this service to slavery was rendered, Mr. Sheahan assures us, not out of disregard to human suffering, but out of respect to that most sacred principle of the Constitution, which recognizes the right of the free white men of every State to do whatever evil they like in their own territory, uncontrolled by the voice of Congress.

There was no need of extravagant praise and dishonest advocacy to make a sketch of Mr. Douglas's career attractive. The mere outline given by the recital of the facts constitutes a drama of daring action and startling success. Like General Jackson, whom in many respects he closely resembles, the most powerful member of the United States Democratic Party raised himself from indigence and obscurity to wealth and power by strength of intellect and strength of will. Successively an apprentice to a cabinet-maker, working in his master's shop for daily bread, an auctioneer's clerk, a teacher in a school, he pushed his way, whilst still a boy, into the ranks of the legal profession, "being licensed as an attorney by the judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois on the 4th day of March, 1834, then lacking some seven weeks of his majority." Ere he was twenty-four years of age he took his seat in the Legislature of Illinois. In the February of 1841, not quite seven years from his admission to the roll of attorneys, he was elected to the judicial bench of the Supreme Court, and instead of being elated at his advancement, regarded it as a questionable good, as it compelled him to relinquish a lucrative practice at the Bar. In the December of 1843, he became a representative of Illinois in Congress, and in 1846 he was elected to the United States Senate; to which august body he was, in January 1859, elected a third time for a term of six years. Such was the rapid rise of the statesman who now, by the pen of his biographer, solicits the support of his fellow-countrymen in his attempt to win the highest honour to which a citizen of the United States can aspire. Some of the features of this appeal are strongly indicative of the influence of the mob over political operations in the States, and the necessity a politician experiences of pandering to their foibles and passions. An English gentleman who has struggled upwards from poverty, avoids, as much as possible, alluding to the sordid experiences and distasteful associations of his earlier years; and this reticence he exercises out of no false shame, but from a sense of what is due to others. Not so Mr. Stephen A. Douglas. With the cringing leer of our

humble friend, Uriah Heap, and the swagger of Bouncerby, he presents himself to the Great Unwashed, and says, "Here, look at me; I am the great Mr. Stephen A. Douglas, and yet only a few years since I was just as dirty and ill-fed and desperate as yourselves." He even goes into particulars, and tells them how he had to sell his meagre collection of school-books in order to keep himself from starving. We do not quarrel with Mr. Douglas for tickling his adherents with such feathers as the above; but we regret that he should find it to his interest, and finding it to his interest that he should consent, to whip up his followers with inflammatory harangues against the people of Great Britain. His zeal as the advocate of slavery, and his enthusiasm as the apologist for all the unconstitutional acts of General Jackson, are lukewarm in comparison with his scalding wrath against England:—

"Hence I do not sympathize with that feeling which the senator expressed yesterday, that it was a pity to have a difference with a nation so FRIENDLY TO US AS ENGLAND. Sir, I do not see the evidence of her friendship. It is not in the nature of things that she can be our friend. It is impossible she can love us. I do not blame her for not loving us. Sir, we have wounded her vanity and humbled her pride. She can never forgive us. But for us, she would be the first power on the face of the earth. But for us, she would have the prospect of maintaining that proud position which she held for so long a period. We are in her way. She is jealous of us, and jealousy forbids the idea of friendship. England does not love us; she can not love us; and we do not love her either. We have some things in the past to remember that are not agreeable. She has more in the present to humiliate her than she can not forgive. I do not wish to administer to the feeling of jealousy and rivalry that exists between us and England. I wish to soften and allay it as much as possible; but why close our eyes to the fact that friendship is impossible while jealousy exists? Hence England seizes every island in the sea and rock upon our coast where she can plant a gun to intimidate us or to annoy our commerce. Her policy has been to seize every military and naval station the world over. Why does she pay such enormous sums to keep her post at Gibraltar, except to hold it *in terrorem* over the commerce of the Mediterranean? Why her enormous expense to maintain a garrison at the Cape of Good Hope, except to command the great passage on the way to the Indies? Why is she at the expense to keep her position on the little barren islands Bermuda and the miserable Bahamas, and all the other islands along our coast, except as sentinels upon our actions? Does England hold Bermuda because of any profit it is to her? Has she any other motive for retaining it except jealousy which stimulates hostility to us? Is it not the case with all her possessions along our coast? Why, then, talk about the friendly bearing of England toward us when she is extending that policy every day?"

In the same debate he went on to say:—

"I can not go as far as the senator from South Carolina. I can not recognize England as our mother. If so, she is and ever has been a cruel and unnatural mother. I do not find the evidence of her affection in her watchfulness over our infancy, nor in her joy and pride at our ever-blooming prosperity and swelling power since we assumed an independent position. The proposition is not historically true. Our ancestry were not all of English origin. They were of Scotch, Irish, German, French, and of Norman descent as well as English. In short, we inherit from every branch of the Caucasian race. It has been our aim and policy to profit by their example—to reject their errors and follies—and to retain, imitate, cultivate, perpetuate all that was valuable and desirable. So far as any portion of the credit may be due to England and Englishmen—and much of it is—let it be freely awarded and recorded in her ancient archives, which seem to have been long since forgotten by her, and the memory of which her pre-

sent policy toward us is not well calculated to revive. But, that the senator from South Carolina, in view of our present position and of his location in this confederacy, should indulge in glowing and eloquent eulogiums of England for the blessings and benefits she has conferred and is still lavishing upon us, and urge these considerations in palliation of the wrongs she is daily perpetrating, is to me amazing. He speaks in terms of delight and gratitude of the copious and refreshing streams which English literature and science are pouring into our country and diffusing throughout the land. Is he not aware that nearly every English book circulated and read in this country contains lurking and insidious slanders and libels upon the character of our people and the institutions and policy of our government? Does he not know that abolitionism, which has so seriously threatened the peace and safety of this republic, had its origin in England, and has been incorporated into the policy of that government for the purpose of operating upon the peculiar institutions of some of the States of this confederacy, and thus render the Union itself insecure? Does she not keep her missionaries perambulating this country, delivering lectures, and scattering broadcast incendiary publications, designed to incite prejudices, hate, and strife between the different sections of this Union? I had supposed that South Carolina and the other slaveholding States of this confederacy had been sufficiently refreshed and enlightened by a certain species of English literature, designed to stir up treason and insurrection around his own fireside, to have excused the senator from offering up praises and hosannas to our English mother! (Applause in the galleries.) Is not the heart, intellect, and press of England this moment employed in flooding America with this species of 'English literature'? Even the wives and daughters of the nobility and the high officers of government have had the presumption to address the women of America, and in the name of philanthropy appeal to them to engage in the treasonable plot against the institutions and government of their own choice in their native land, while millions are being expended to distribute 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' throughout the world, with the view of combining the fanaticism, ignorance, and hatred of all the nations of the earth in a common crusade against the peculiar institutions of the State and section of this Union represented by the senator from South Carolina; and he unwittingly encourages it by giving vent to his rapturous joy over these copious and refreshing streams with which England is irrigating the American intellect. (Renewed applause in the galleries.)"

It was bad enough to have uttered such atrocious sentiments in the heat of debate; it is absolutely diabolical to reprint them in the hope of currying favour with the more violent and profligate sections of an untaught mob. But, however much we may lament that such a state of things should exist, it is well for the English people to reflect that in the United States there are vast multitudes of people invested with political power who are so steeped in ignorance and maddened by faction, that they are the obedient tools of any stump-orator who is, at the same time, daring enough and sufficiently devoid of principle to pour on them torrents of poisonous rancour like the above. Such are the American rabble, such their leaders. Of course they are not the nation. We shall be very much surprised, if a man who writes "Down with England" on the front of his flag, should be elected by a majority of Americans to the highest office in their country.

How I won the Victoria Cross. By T. Henry Kavanagh, Esq., Assistant Commissioner in Oudh. (Ward & Lock.)

We shall readily forgive "Lucknow Kavanagh" for being a very indifferent author. The remembrance of that gallant feat of passing

disguised through the enemy's forces, from beleaguered Lucknow to the head-quarters of Sir Colin Campbell, whom he accompanied back to the doomed city, in the character of "guide," will allow him to stand excused for all defects of style,—even for some manifestations of bad taste.

Of the feat alluded to, for the accomplishment of which Mr. Kavanagh won the Victoria Cross, the author recounts nothing new; and its simple details are so well known to all Englishmen, that we will not refer to them. They occupy very few pages in a very brief book, the putting together of which seems to have been intrusted to a singularly incompetent editor. Of the general Indian story, too, we meet with no additional information to that we already possess; but there is something of interest touching some of those who are recorded as having rendered good service, for which they seem to have been inadequately rewarded. Among these was the gallant Volunteer Bryson, so conspicuous in the defence of Lucknow, where he perished, and whose widow receives 36*l.* a year, as compensation for her loss and his merits! Again, McGrennan, who rescued the records of the office of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh from destruction, and at great risk, received 100*l.* by way of acknowledgment. The faithful Rujub Ali, who carried our despatches, and was promised to be provided for during life, if he carried them safely through the lines of the enemy, was presented, at the end of the war, with 20*l.* and was grudgingly put into a situation at a salary of 10*s.* a week! Of the noble Fulton, who was the real defender of the besieged English in Lucknow against the rebels thirsting for their blood, nothing more was set down in the official report concerning that heroic and skilful soldier (also slain) than that his aid was "most valuable," and he himself "indefatigable"! Finally, Mr. Kavanagh highly eulogizes our intrepid and trustworthy native spy, Kunoujee Lal, but he adds, "he was badly rewarded."

But is the author, on his side, always just in his award of praise or censure? The following apology for Mr. Gubbins will be hardly agreeable to that gallant gentleman:—

"I visited Mr. Gubbins's post occasionally, and observed him active with his rifle. The defences of his garrison were erected by himself, and he did some execution during the siege, for he was a good shot. It was the fashion to decry this gentleman before and during the siege, although he was one of the most active in preparing for it, and seemed to have a very correct notion of what would happen. He did as everybody else had the power of doing; but few had his forethought, and did not furnish their cellars. He has been accused of illiberality. When I was sick my wife troubled Mr. Gubbins for some soda-water: her request was twice complied with; and I saw that the sick and wounded were better served in his house than anywhere else. Although I think that he might have stinted himself and his friends a little more, it would be unjust to deny that he could have lived sumptuously but for his liberality to others. The clamour against him was not altogether fair, and it might have been more justly applied to others of the garrison, who gave nothing from their stores."

Even less to our taste is the *quasi* disparagement of Havelock:—

"It is perfectly absurd to mention the engagements of Havelock, up to the Alum Bagh, as pitched battles, for the enemy invariably broke ground the moment he seriously threatened them; and, that the fighting was not sanguinary, may be inferred from the very small number of men killed and disabled on either side. With a despicable foe there was no need of great skill, nor was much applied to vanquish the disorganized rebels and mutineers, who invariably vanished of their own accord when encountered on the plains. The

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passage through the city to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow was as daring and as hazardous an enterprise as could have been attempted, but much of the credit of its success is due to the subordinate officer and to the common soldier, for it was accomplished by indomitable courage alone. It is far from my wish to detract from the merit of so good an officer as the late Sir Henry Havelock; but I, for one, respectfully venture to pronounce against ranking him with the Great Commanders of England. If so little will place a man there AT ANY OTHER TIME, there will be no knowing, by-and-bye, which are the illustrious Chiefs of the country. Had the late Brigadier Niell commanded the force, he would have accomplished as much. His death in the Red Gate was sincerely deplored by the troops, who esteemed him highly, for he had shown ability, courage, and decision, of a kind that eminently fitted him for the hard emergency of the time. The public were ungenerous to one, who, more than any other General, merited their applause. The fame of the man of many deeds, who, for his manly and chivalrous bearing, had years ago been styled the Bayard of the Indian Army, was forgotten when England was convulsed with joy at the success of Havelock's exaggerated battles. The greatest achievement was the reinforcement of the garrison of Lucknow, and Sir James Outram was the most forward man in accomplishing it. With rare generosity he accorded the honour to another."

There is one young officer whose services, we are glad to see, are worthily appreciated; namely, Lionel Da Costa, an English captain in the Madras army, who obtained leave to quit his post of safety, and take share in that bloody fight at Lucknow, wherein the gallant and handsome soldier lost his life:—

"When the breach was practicable a storming party of Sikhs, under the command of Captain Da Costa, of the Indian army, was brought forward, and I accompanied it as a guide. The enemy abandoned the Mausoleum as soon as we mounted the breach, and Captain Da Costa pursued them through the large archedways of the enclosure, and, turning to the left, continued at a run, exposed to a heavy musketry and random artillery fire, till he reached the fortifications of the Kaiser Bagh Palace, where he was stopped by a deep and broad ditch. He was brave and impetuous to excess, and his fine handsome face was lit up by that noble flame that burns so strong in British officers. His fiery spirit had already carried him too far, and he was ordering his twenty Sikhs to attempt to cross the ditch into the Palace defences, when I ventured to point out that it would be a useless sacrifice of life. He had advanced so fast that the storming party was not together, and the reserves far behind. 'Who are you, sir! to interfere in my duty!' The gallant fellow did not know who I was.—'I do not wish to interfere, and am only here as a guide, willing to obey and follow you. Reflect whether it is prudent, with twenty men, to go unsupported into the midst of at least five thousand mutineers. Kavanagh is my name, which you may have heard before.'—Da Costa seized my hand, and, while warmly pressing it, expressed a willingness 'to be guided by one already renowned as a guide.' We then withdrew to a building known as 'The Printing Press' to fire into a crowd of mutineers who were deserting the fortifications in our rear and on our right. His daring soul was excited again, and he would have rushed on the multitude of runaways had he not been stopped by a wound in the stomach which killed him during the day! This officer had joined the force as a volunteer, only a few days, and, at his earnest entreaty, he was attached to Brassey's regiment of Sikhs."

It only remains for us to add, that as regards Mr. Kavanagh himself, he is as little satisfied with the acknowledgments made to him for his services, as he is indignant at those received by others. Besides his expedition, in disguise, from Lucknow, there are to be named, his participation in every successive battle, his rescue of human lives, and his saving of the

public treasury, amounting nearly to 300,000*l*. For the first of these he received the Victoria Cross, of which he is justly proud; and the East India Company awarded him 2,000*l*. The Directors, however, refused to back Lord Canning's recommendation of him for the Victoria Cross, alleging that he would have the Lucknow medal in common with the other brave men who had earned it! At this remark, the author is naturally indignant and sarcastic, and there is something mournful in such a passage as the following, concluding the narrative of brilliant service rendered ungrudgingly: "I left India in May, 1859, and, by the time this little book is in the hands of the reader, I shall probably be on my way back, reluctantly to resume my duty under a Government, that thinks me undeserving of honour, and to labour hard in a climate from which I cannot hope to escape again to Europe. For the civilities received in England and Ireland, I return most hearty thanks. To those persons who have honoured me with their friendship, I can only say that the remembrance of their sympathy is all I have to take back to solace me in the sunny land of the East."

Let us hope that coming years will prove brighter than the present to the gallant, but sorely chafed Assistant Commissioner in Oudh.

A Man's Heart: a Poem. By Charles Mackay. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Alban: a Narrative Poem. By William Thurston. (Judd & Glass.)

THE fashion for novels in verse is not a new one. Such things were in the times of the Swan of Lichfield and the Bath-Easton Vase. Persons are still alive who have read through Anna Seward's 'Louisa; or, the Maid of the Haystack.'—When a greater day of English song succeeded, it required all the graphic directness, humorous observation, and terse finish of Crabbe to keep the story of modern life against such a phalanx of romantic poets as numbered Southey, Scott, Byron, Shelley, and Moore. With them, for a time, Romance in rhyme may be said to have had its day.—Then came Contemplation, or nature, as represented by Wordsworth and his school of writers; but the reign of daisies, old trees, sermon-stones in the running brooks, and sky-pictures as themes, seems in its turn to have passed. And now, in a time when the world is well high satiated with prose fictions of sore hearts, earnest philosophies, and class injustice, come our poets and dealers in verse, apparently endeavouring to make the hackneyed combinations pass under cover of a revived medium. The feat is one less easy than some might think; but its difficulties have been pointed out in former pages. It is once again tried by the two well-intentioned persons whose volumes are coupled above,—the first of whom has gained, not without desert, a certain popularity in other branches of the poet's craft. Here, as there, Dr. Mackay shows himself amiable and facile. He manages blank verse firmly. His tale is a tale of love and sentiment, the incidents of which we will not forestall, merely offering a passage, indicating the amount of his power to interest, which the reader will find evenly diffused over the volume:—

There passed a shadow on the father's face;
His own warm youth and passionate impulses
And bright unreason rose before his mind,
Reviving in his son, with added fires,
Italian fervour linked with English heart.
"Arthur," he said, "we'll go to Italy;
A year of travel in the balmy South
Will give me health and spirits, which I lack,
And you the opportunity, long sought,
Of study in the paradise of Art.
We'll go to Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome;
And end with Venice, which I love so well."
"Your will be mine, my father," said the son,
While sudden pallor overspread his cheek,
Then passed, and left it ruddy as before;

"Next week—ay, or to-morrow if you will—
Whate'er you deem shall be the best for you,
That also shall be very best for me."
And the sire smiled the smile he seldom wore—
The silvery radiance of a mind at ease;
And both departed to their several tasks—
The father to his organ 'mid his books,
To form sweet harmonies on minor keys,
Breathing a heavenly joy through human pain;—
To dally with the thronging melodies
That came unbidden to his finger-tips,
Each with a meaning, dying in its birth,
A riddle, and a mystery, and a charm;—
The son to work upon his master-piece—
To imitate the features that he loved,
And fix the well-known heart-bewildering charm
Indelible on canvas. All in vain!—
The mind was with the Nature, not the Art,
And gave no guidance to the listless hand.

"I cannot paint! I cannot read! I'll walk
Forth in the sunny air to Eriwood Park;
And if I meet her, 'twill be well;—if not,
I'll sit and dream beneath the beechen tree
Whereon, three springs ago, I carved her name—
The twin initials intertwined with mine.
Happy conjunction! Lo! with moss o'ergrown,
Green as the leaves above, they flourish still!"

Like his predecessors, Dr. Mackay is not afraid of throwing the things of familiar practical life into the midst of those fancies and feelings, and more poetical descriptions, which belong to a sentimental history. We cannot accept the mixture cordially, be it ever so skillfully made. Figures by Hogarth or Wilkie would hardly fit a fairy garden by Claude or Turner.

The above hints at a character describe Mr. Thurston's tale, as justly as they do Dr. Mackay's. A page from the one might be transferred to the other, without ninety-nine out of a hundred readers finding it out. Of the two, possibly, Mr. Thurston commands closer and fresher descriptive power. This, the following passage, selected at a venture,—as was our extract from 'A Man's Heart,'—may, we think, substantiate:—

And wandering 'neath Whichwood's giant oaks,
And through her mazy, leafy glades, they reach'd
A dense and shaded wilderness of trees;
Where narrow, winding walks, of softest moss,
Wound round deep shady dells, and little hills;
Where stately pines upreared their lofty heads
High o'er the forest round; and ancient oaks,
Their furrow'd trunks all grey with lichens old,
O'er many a rood outstretch'd their mighty limbs;
And on the leaf-strown tops of rising mounds
Dark clumps of gloomy larch cast deepest shade:
Some early flowers oped their timid blooms
Beneath the shelter of the scatter'd rocks;
That lifted up their grey heads through the moss:
And as the two friends, with far-straying feet,
Now follow'd one wild path, and now another,
Bending beneath the hawthorn's snowy blooms,
And starting from its rough and scanty nest
The flapping, wild wood-pigeon,—suddenly,
Alban beheld a long and narrow pool,
Which lay as 't were asleep among the woods;
For tall, green linden trees, with graceful form,
Around its edge watch'd quietly; and beech,
That hung their feathery branches o'er the brim,
Look'd down with love upon the sleeping pool,
And shadow'd clear they saw their likenesses;
While oaks, with fresh, young, yellow leaves, peer'd out
All curiously between: and, in the shade
Of the most distant corner of the lake,
Two dusky water-hens swam softly round,
Moving the quiet water's dimpled face,
Unconscious of a human eye.

There is no novelty in 'Alban' to make us discuss the inventive or characterizing power commanded by its author.

NEW NOVELS.

Scarsdale; or, Life on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Border Thirty Years Ago. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, or 'Scarsdale' would have been a first-rate novel. There is talent—knowledge—matured thought—insight into the great social problems which are every day more imperiously demanding their solution—an earnestness of purpose that challenges the respect of the reader, who, in spite of all this array of good gifts, will perversely and most ungratefully persist in finding it a novel beyond his power to read. We are very sorry to have to record this conclusion, because we feel that the author really deserves better things; but the fact is too stubborn

for us to prevail against it. 'Scarsdale' is an impracticable book. It is written after the model of Bulwer's novels: there is the romantic foundation—the elaborate sketches of incidental life and character—the dissertations on social, moral, and philosophic questions, ably stated and argued from far more true and deep knowledge of the facts of things than Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton ever possessed;—but Sir Edward is a master of his craft. His novels are models of construction—his stories are managed with a skill, which makes them at once the study and the despair of imitators; no matter what amount of high-flown philosophy or nonsense the characters may talk, the concatenation of events keeps the reader obedient and fascinated. The author of 'Scarsdale' writes many pages of excellent discussion and sensible dissertation; but he does not carry his reader through the story, the incidents of which lie in distracting profusion around him. 'Scarsdale' purports to be a picture of life as it was carried on in the Lancashire and Yorkshire borders thirty years ago. The period is an anachronism. The descriptions of the country people of the manufacturing districts are not true of 1830—they are much more in the spirit of the times recorded by Bamford in his 'Life of a Radical'—the days of Sir Francis Burdett, Major Cartwright, Cobbett, and Hunt. Thirty years ago was not the period of the manufacturing crisis arising from the displacement of the hand-loom by the power-loom—which the author takes for the text of his story. The descriptions of Yorkshire and Lancashire scenery are good. The places, the old halls, the dwellings, and mills are all true to fact. The people introduced speak the provincial dialect with correctness—as it is written down in 'Tim Bobbin,' a local Rabelais:—still, they are not the real country people as they lived and moved, but the 'counterfeit presentment' of them. It is the peculiarity of the Lancashire manufacturing districts, that no one not born and bred amongst the people can describe them; it must be some one belonging to themselves. The author of 'Scarsdale' paints and describes them from the outside. He knows and sees them as an intelligent and observant foreigner would see them—but he is not one of them. There are several portraits of individuals, some of them sufficiently flattered; that of the head-constable, for instance, who, however, was possibly not quite so terrible as his reputation, which is, to this day, amongst the people, a tradition—like that of John Graham of Claverhouse amongst the Covenanters. Still, the people are all *marionnettes*, and move without being alive. The story is a mixture of the mediæval ages and modern times. The author has been anxious to place impersonations of all the different modes of thought and opinions on social, religious, and political questions in the presence of each other. Each character is intended for a representative man, but they all only produce the effect of characters in a fancy ball. There is a courtly French Duke, who belongs to the age of Louis Quinze and the *Régence*. There is the old English gentleman, residing in an old baronial hall, full of corridors, winding staircases, secret passages, and subterranean passages, with closets and wardrobes of carved oak, where the full-dress suits of clothes belonging to ancestors for many generations are hung on pegs and labelled—as the old Egyptians are said to have kept the mummies of their ancestors. The domestics are a mixture of the old retainers and serving-men, with the more modern style of domestics. Sir Guy Scarsdale is something between an old baron and Sir Charles Grandison. There is a young physician who hovers on the border-land between a gentleman and dependent, and who does all the duty that usually devolves on the favoured lover. There is Lord Pendleborough, a young nobleman of ingenuous mind, who travels, studies, and is, we suppose, intended for the type of what young noblemen with large possessions ought to be; but he is more like a courtier of Queen Elizabeth's time than a modern young man. Vavasour is a young man of fortune, descended, we should imagine, in direct line from the Prodigal Son. Then there are two Frenchmen, Deloisir and Malvoisin. Deloisir, the type of the old French Revolution notions

in politics and religion,—Malvoisin the moderator, who understands everybody's thoughts, feelings, and opinions, who can see each question from the point of view in which it appears to his companions, who can take in and understand all they think and feel; he has grasp of comprehension to rectify whilst he soothes their prejudices, to supply the gaps in their chain of reasoning, to reconcile the discrepancies betwixt various versions of the same facts. He has the gift to understand what everybody means, to take people as they are, and to make them perfect after their own style, not insisting upon their being after the likeness of anybody else. In short, he is an ideal Socialist, like the "Priest" of the St-Simonian hierarchy, whose *specialité* it was to be the reconciler of differences. There are demagogues and dupes,—honest, wrong-headed enthusiasts,—and men who use their "liberty for a cloak of maliciousness." There are specimens of thieves and ruffians, also one or more murderers, in fact and in design. The whole scale of human society seems to have sent its representatives to the pages of 'Scarsdale' to be generalized, classified, and put into their right places, converted to good uses or disposed of conveniently. The women are set up as the prizes and rewards of virtue, or else as the guardian-angels of some husbands who will never be able to deserve such a blessing, but who would be much worse without it. The educated characters, who do not speak the Lancashire dialect, converse in a style of rhetoric that belongs to no age or country, and their meaning is mystified in sentences of fantastic construction: we imagine it to be "the grammar of the future." Mabel, the chief heroine, talks in a most fatiguing way; but the manner in which her heart stands a siege of years, and the whole mode of her behaviour to Lord Pendleborough, would have charmed Dr. Gregory, whose immortal 'Legacy to his Daughters' was doubtless the remote cause of Mabel's perfection. The Duchess is a saint and angel, whom the author canonizes for her conduct to her husband, though it seems to us that many women have a more tangled skein to wind than she has. Miss Hollingsworth is an amiable young lady, very patient and well behaved towards a lover who is not what any parent or guardian would approve. 'Scarsdale' does not end: it only pauses at the close of the third volume; and we are promised further information, concerning the various characters at some future time.

From Hay-time to Hoping. (Chapman & Hall.) —'From Hay-time to Hoping' is a slight, pleasant story, that reminds us a little of Miss Mitford. The two young heroines (if being the only unmarried ladies of the drama entitles them to that style and title) are both very excellent young maidens. They have little to say, but both, though in different ways, have had much to endure, and have taken a high degree in the school of patient endurance. The reader heartily sympathizes with their happy marriages, knowing better than their lovers what sterling treasures of wives they are securing to themselves. The sketch of the village "doctress" is clever, and like a sketch from life. The haymakers' supper and the songs are delightful. The charm of the story is not so much that it is clever as that it is unpretending and true-looking, and told with a kindly genial spirit.

A False Step in Life. By L. L. D. (Hope.) —'A False Step in Life' is a melancholy, but pleasing story; with a moral chiefly to the effect that young men, and especially young women, ought not to be rash in the article of marriage. Catherine Wilton, the heroine, is loved by a man to whom she is heartily attached; they both fall victims to mischief-making and busybodies and their own pride; there is a fatal misunderstanding just when all looks most promising. The man wraps himself in stern unrelenting displeasure, and Catherine, in pique and desperation, marries a very worthy man, for whom she does not care the least in the world. After a brief interval of married life, the facts are discovered, not only by the parties themselves, but by the husband also, who behaves very well. The distress and unhappiness of everybody are

brought to a climax by the death of Catherine, whose situation had become almost untenable by the strongest principle,—there is no guilt anywhere, only great unhappiness. The story is well told, in an unaffected, straightforward style. It is a book without pretence, and better than the average run of stories. The moral is a legitimate one, for more misery is made by marrying from false motives than by any other act in human life: the fact of its being the individual's "own act and deed" gives to regret its worst sting.

High Church. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.) —'High Church' is an excellent story,—excellent alike in design and execution. It is interesting, and the opinions it contains are marked with justice and good sense; the exigencies of the story do not beguile the author into exaggerations, showing how well the mere romantic interest of a novel may be served by keeping to simplicity and truth. In 'High Church' there is no morbid morality, no superhuman efforts of virtue and self-sacrifice. The author has the gift of adjusting things in their true perspective, by which means the interest of the reader is secured for everybody; he can understand the contradictions that are brought to bear, he sees how the mistakes of good and conscientious men contain the germ of the saddest tragedies in life; and, by seeing for himself "how great a matter a little fire kindleth," he is led to think with understanding charity of the contradictions, inconsistencies, and mistakes of those around him. We indulge the hope that the good influence of this work will not cease when the book is closed. The characters, one and all, have more or less of our sympathy,—even poor, foolish Lady Cheyne, with her "nerves" and her "poor brain-pan!"—Geoffrey Stone, the High-Church curate, is admirably drawn,—true to life and true to Nature; his very virtues turning to mischief, from the absence of a comprehensive guiding principle, to show him the time to keep silence and the time to speak. The *wrong* virtues in the wrong place are as fatal as if they were vices,—indeed, the main element of virtue is, that it is a good thing coming in its due season. The sympathies of the reader are moved for Geoffrey Stone, in spite of all the misery and mischief he causes; and they are equally touched for his chief victims,—the basket-maker and his half-gipsy son, Ada Chester and her husband are as true to human nature as possible. The reader sees that things could not by possibility have ended otherwise: he may blame Martin Chester, the husband; he may be out of patience, and be almost inclined to beat the fair, wilful, loving, perverse Ada; but he will feel that, given the circumstances, the end must have come as it actually comes. It is very sad, but it carries its teaching with it,—that, in all questions of duty, the greater must not be sacrificed to the less; nor must the thing of minor importance be chosen or followed at the expense of a primary duty. It often requires great wisdom to be able to see where the true duty lies, but the misery caused by a mistake is not the less certain for that. The knowledge that it is not an easy matter to judge wisely, may make us all more tolerant one with another. The novel of 'High Church' is one that we cordially recommend,—it is put forth at a time when it is singularly appropriate.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The First Lines of Science Simplified. By John C. Macvicar, D.D. (Edinburgh, Sutherland & Knox.) —To enter into this work would be far beyond us. It is physics deduced from metaphysics. Being is laid down; and its law, in which it is affirmed that inertia, gravitation, &c. are contained and implied. If we can succeed, says Dr. Macvicar, in an articulate announcement of the law of mere Being—that law which makes it to be what it is—we have discovered the grand law, and the ground of all physics. No doubt about it. But we cannot either see that the Doctor has got hold of Being by the law, or has made the law get hold of the phenomena. We really are so puzzled by the continual efforts to poke into the inner

nature of things which we are called upon to read, that we must seek a way of escape. And we think we have found it. Dr. Whately has well observed, that in much-controverted questions, the error often lies in the point which all the disputants have taken for granted. Thinking on this hint, it occurred to us to move the previous question: Does anything exist at all? All parties have assumed consciousness, *ego, non-ego*, &c. &c. Is not the whole thing a delusion altogether? But some one immediately says, then you admit the existence of delusion and something deluded? Not at all, we answer: in denying our own existence, we deny our capacity to admit anything! Then, it is rejoined, you are able to deny, at least! To this we answer, that if denial be an existence, then negation is an existence, whence non-existence may be an existence. Having brought it to this, that nothing exists except in so far as non-existence may be said to exist, we have secured a basis on which to bring the reading of metaphysics under the Highgate oath; *Quod erat inveniendum*.

The Fife Coast, from the Queen's Ferry to Fife Ness. By Henry Farnie. (Cupar Fife, Orr.)—This handy-book of the Fife coast is one which a traveller should read, getting thorough mastership of its contents before he proceeds northward. The tourists who wander about book in hand do not know a tithe of the enjoyment of those who go on their wayfaring with fair knowledge of the country and its history. These travel rather to prove the worth of what they have learnt than to learn as they go, often to forget after they have returned. Mr. Farnie's book, too, is not a dry "Guide." It is an amusing, instructive "handy-book," full of all details of interest, and so rich in social history and anecdote as to deserve a permanent place on the book-shelf as well as a position in the travelling bag. We hope to see more volumes devoted to similar purposes, written as carefully and amusingly as the one before us.

Arbroath and its Abbey: or, the Early History of the Town and Abbey of Arbroath: including Notes of Ecclesiastical and other Antiquities in the surrounding District. By David Miller. (Edinburgh, Stevenson.)—A local interest chiefly, almost exclusively, attaches itself to this work, which includes a history of the ancient but still flourishing town of Arbroath, and particularly of its once magnificent monastery. Every page of the volume affords testimony of the care with which Mr. Miller has gathered materials, and the taste and discretion with which he has arranged or applied them. To the general reader, the anecdotal portion of this volume will doubtless be the most attractive; but to antiquaries the light thrown by Mr. Miller on past and obscure history will be the ground on which their eulogy will be founded. Of such praise from men of such pursuits, he will have as much as he can digest; and we know no writer of this class who deserves more.

A Guide to the Isle of Wight. By the Rev. E. Venables and Eminent Local Naturalists. (Stanford.)—Five hundred pages of information on every point connected with the Island, and of interest to every possible class of travellers, make of this book a perfect little encyclopædia. There have been many heads concerned in it; and certainly, in this excellent volume, we have rather an illustration of the wise saw that "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom," than of the popular proverb touching the effect of too many cooks in the making of broth.

Literary Reminiscences and Gleanings. By R. W. Procter. (Manchester, Dinham.)—Here is a book of pleasant gossip about the celebrities of Lancashire. To a history of the county itself it is no mean contribution; and to general readers it will afford an honest hour's amusement. Mr. Procter has collected scattered details touching bygone men and things in the ancient Palatinæ, in which future biographers will find ample materials; the which we hope they will have the grace to acknowledge. These modest books have a recognized worth, and we should only rejoice if there were half-a-dozen men of taste and discretion who would employ their leisure occasionally in collecting all they could discover of interest touching the district in which they reside.

Such works, creditably executed, as this is, would form instructive volumes for the people. The latter especially need such instruction; their ignorance of local history and details connected therewith being generally astounding.

The Elements of Mechanism. By Prof. Goodeve. (Longman & Co.)—Designed to serve as an introduction to the work of Prof. Willis. But those who read it will find they have gained a very pretty position, even though they should not be able to take up Prof. Willis in his turn. The descriptions and plates are very good, and the quantity of mathematics the least possible.

Popular Astronomy. By Dr. O. M. Mitchell. (New York, Plimney & Co.): and the same, *Revised by the Rev. L. Tomlinson.* (London, Routledge & Co.)—Dr. Mitchell is now established as a first-class writer on popular astronomy; and accordingly an English edition is printed almost simultaneously with the original. The American edition is in larger type, with the plates in black: the English edition has the plates in blue. The second has passed under another eye: otherwise we prefer the first. The contents are varied, and not spun out. Works on the actual heavens written by those who are personally familiar with the phenomena, are fast superseding all others.

A Treatise on the Calculus of Finite Differences. By Prof. Boole. (Macmillan.)—This is a worthy sequel to the author's 'Treatise on Differential Equations,' and will be very acceptable to the higher mathematical student; especially as bringing together the recent developments of the calculus of operations. If we were to try to enter further into so deep a work, we and our readers should soon be at infinite differences.

Sussex Archaeological Collections, relating to the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. XII. (J. R. Smith.)—A more "readable" volume on archaeological subjects we have rarely met with than this twelfth volume of the Sussex Society. The papers include topographical, biographical, genealogical, antiquarian, and cognate details; the interest of each subject being heightened by the method of treatment and the illustrative style of the various learned and zealous writers. We could wish that there were a more extensive public for works like these even in the counties to which they especially address themselves. Of the natives of such counties works like those put forth by Archaeological Societies should form a curriculum of education. To county men, local history should be as familiar as general history (ancient and modern) is, or ought to be, to the gentleman. The details in the volume before us are so pleasantly and popularly written, and the subjects are of such interest, that the idlest of readers may peruse them with profit and pleasure.

The Discovery and Geognosy of Gold Deposits in Australia, &c. By Simpson Davidson. (Longman & Co.)—This is one of those books which are placed beyond the region of fair criticism by the personalities in which they indulge. The author desires to claim for himself the merit—or a large share in the merit—of having discovered the gold-fields of the Australian continent. In endeavouring to establish his own claim, the author goes a long way out of his legitimate track to abuse each individual who has ever written, lectured, or spoken on the gold question. It is difficult, amidst the confused heaps of matter abstracted from every available source and cemented together by the most uncalculated personal attack, to arrive at any clear view of the author's meaning. We are therefore compelled to dismiss the work to the care of those who, with more leisure than we enjoy, can take pleasure in "digging" amidst this mass of rubbish in the hope of finding a few grains of pure gold.

Hungary from 1848 to 1860. By Barth. de Szemere. (Bentley.)—There is one remarkable element the predominance of which somewhat vitiates that which we may term the literature of Continental patriotism. Each writer believes and affirms his own nationality to be the pivot, the mainspring, the compensating movement, of the world's entire organization. The French Emperor, who also sets up as a patriot, exclaims, "When

France is content, Europe is satisfied." The Polish gentleman assures us, that all progress, all revolution, all liberty, must henceforth take their rise in Poland, which, so long as she is enslaved, will hold the earth in fetters. We have been told, times out of number, that no country can be kept in chains after Italy has been emancipated. And now M. de Szemere is perfectly certain that in Hungary lies the hope of mankind. In seven letters addressed to Mr. Cobden, he expatiates upon the condition of Hungary in 1848 as compared with its condition in 1860, throwing in an emphatic parenthesis in glorification of recent French policy. The book is written well and reasoned clearly, allowance being made for the author's particular bias. Among other illustrations he employs to win English sympathy is one which, no doubt, will be effective:—"Just fancy a family who, wishing to celebrate the birth of a son or the marriage of a daughter, should invite their friends to a merry meeting; but all at once a gendarme enters, without permission, throws himself down in the first arm-chair, lights his pipe without saying a word, and then takes an insolent survey of all the company, to see if they are doing or plotting anything against the safety of the State, or rather to make all the company feel that he is the master and they are all slaves." Thirteen years ago, not even a judge could enter a private house without written authority. M. de Szemere's appeal will, no doubt, strengthen the case of the Hungarian people as brought into the courts of English public opinion.

The Turks and Contemporary Turkey.—[*Les Turcs et la Turquie, &c.*] By B. Nicolaidy. 2 vols. (Barthès & Lowell.)—Some years ago the Philhellenists of England established an association to promote the revival of Grecian literature, and to foster the education of the living Grecian race. This organization, after a certain number of flourishes, was broken up. Just before the Russian war broke out, another movement of a political character, favourable to the modern Greeks, was attempted; but, besides being ill timed, it was ill conducted, and its allies were very speedily ashamed of their own enthusiasm. The pamphlet of M. Mélas, entitled 'The Eastern Question,' was followed up by several others, in addition to a newspaper, and all these went the way of oblivion. The experiment, to all appearance, is being made once more in France, with what object it is not difficult to guess. M. Nicolaidy presents himself as a traveller, and sketches the Turks at home; but, being an officer in the Greek service, he has thought it necessary to put a new coat of red and green paint upon the old hogboilin, bugbear Saracen's Head, and, accordingly, indulges in anecdotes such as these which used to come to us from the Epanocraton of Smyrna. The book contains little more than a good deal of scene-painting, daubed over a coarse impeachment of the Turks as liars and caricatures of humanity.

An edition of Johnson's *Rasselas*, with a life of Johnson, an account of the work, explanatory and grammatical notes, &c., has been prepared by the Rev. J. Hunter, M.A. (Longman.)—As in other productions of the same pen, there is a mediocrity of merit and common-place character about it. The etymologies, though correct as far as they go, are incomplete. It is not enough to give the root of only one element of a compound, without any explanation, as is the usual practice in this work. Dr. Collis has published two books of exercises to accompany his 'Pontes Classici.' They are *Ponticulus Latinus: the History of Rome to the Destruction of Carthage, arranged for Translation into Latin*, and *Ponticulus Græcus: Short Elementary Exercises from the Greek Testament, Æsop, and Xenophon, arranged for Translation into Greek.* (Longman.)—To meet the wishes of some who have found Mr. Monier Williams's *Easy Introduction to Hindustani* not short and simple enough, the author has put forth a *Hindustani Primer: containing a First Grammar suited to Beginners, and a Vocabulary of Common Words on Various Subjects, together with Useful Phrases and Short Stories.* (Longman.)—Scholars will be glad to read Mr. Linwood's *Remarks and Emendations on some Passages in Thucydides*, (Walton & Maberly) in which

light is thrown upon difficult passages, and conjectural readings are proposed for consideration.—We content ourselves with a simple announcement of *An Abstract of French Literature from its Commencement to our own time* (*Précis de la Littérature Française*), by L. Contanseau (Longman);—*Exercises adapted to the New and Complete Course of Grammatical and Idiomatic Studies of the French Language*, by A. A. De Charente (Longman);—and *The School Arithmetic, including a Comprehensive Course of Mental Arithmetic*, by R. Johnston. (Simpkin & Co.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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IMAGINARY CONVERSATION.

GARIBALDI and BOSCO.

BOSCO. General, you are occupied; and there is nobody in this assemblage who can inform me at what hour you may be seen in private on business of importance.

GARIBALDI. Come with me into the next room. Not a soul will see or hear us through the door and tapestry. We can each of us keep a secret: I know yours already: be assured it lies safe within this red shirt.

BOSCO. Mine ought to be redder, and will be.

GARIBALDI. We have too much business in hand for us to play at puzzles. We both may fall; but our blood ought to fall on a fitter place than over this floor. You have vowed to take away my life: you will not do it. I am no predestinarian, but I will tell you again, of a surety, you will not do it. Come, come,—there was no necessity to throw down the dagger so fiercely against the wall. Let this right hand replace it.

BOSCO. Heavenly God! I am unworthy I dare I take it! dare I kiss it? dare I look on it?

GARIBALDI. We all have been unworthy to make an appeal to God, or almost a supplication. But his love descends on those who love their country.

BOSCO. I fancied I should serve mine by delivering it from an enemy. The moment a reward was offered to me for this office, I turned away with scorn and indignation. At that instant I resolved to forewarn you of your danger. The stiletto that lies yonder changed its destination. It was latterly to protect me against any who might have treated me as a spy.

GARIBALDI. Never should you consider me an enemy to your country. They are its enemies who resolve on keeping it agitated and divided. Such hath ever been the policy of a too powerful neighbour, from generation to generation, under every form of government. Liberty is so supremely beautiful that she ought never to be jealous. She should rejoice at seeing her progeny strong, healthy, flourishing, and resembling her in attitude and features. She should take the stoutest by the hand, and press the weaker to her bosom.

BOSCO. We fear the populace in Naples.

GARIBALDI. In a state well regulated there is no populace; there is a people. We must not hear it called the masses; we must not hear of monster meetings. The people are neither monsters nor clods; but evil government, in most countries, has made them little better. Let us look to our own: we find in it both a body and a spirit such as we find nowhere else. Turn to Bergamo, to Brescia, to Como. You have never seen their soldiers: I trust you will see them ere long, if an order to the contrary does not come from Paris. They would gladly have followed me along the Adriatic, from Ancona to Rome. The fourth irruption of the Gauls on that devoted city would then have been the last.

BOSCO. May it yet be so! and soon.

GARIBALDI. Are the Samnites, the Lucanians, the Apulians, all extinct?

BOSCO. No; but Italy must have her kings.

GARIBALDI. Say rather her king. The balance of Europe requires that she should have one, and one only. Commerce would then revive without rivalries. Twenty-two millions can resist aggression, eleven millions not.

BOSCO. Sicily may cower under the wing of Italy until she is strong enough to rise upon her own.

GARIBALDI. No Bourbon is to be trusted by her: and there are men even more perfidious, in regard to Italy, than the most detestable of that dastard race.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPTIAN HISTORY.

London, Aug. 14th.

It may be of interest to Egyptologists, in enabling them better to understand the chronology of the seventh century B.C., if you announce a discovery which I have recently made in the Cuneiform annals of that period. On examining and collating, since my return to England, the numerous fragments of the annals of *Assur-bani-pal*, the son of Esar Haddon, which have been copied at the British Museum during my absence in Persia from a set of broken clay cylinders brought from Nineveh, I have found a detailed account of an expedition conducted into Egypt by the Assyrian monarch at the commencement of his reign, probably about B.C. 660. Amongst the fragments which I have thus examined there are two, or perhaps three, different versions of the expedition, in which the events are recorded with more or less of detail; but unfortunately no single version can be sufficiently restored from the materials to which alone I have present access, to admit of being formed into a connected narrative. As far as I am ascertain, it would seem that Esar Haddon, in about B.C. 670, had overrun Egypt, chastised and driven back the Ethiopian monarch who then held the country (his name, unfortunately, is nowhere to be found), and had appointed in his place native rulers, with the title of king, over the various nomes of the Upper and Lower country in immediate dependence upon Assyria. These rulers had been dispossessed by a new Ethiopian monarch, *Tarku*; and it was to punish such an outrage upon the authority of Assyria that *Assur-bani-pal*, at the very commencement of his reign, led his arms against Egypt. He found *Tarku* in Memphis, and drove him from thence to Thebes (which is called *Ni'a* or *No*, as in Scripture). He now re-established the subordinate rulers in their respective governments; and I have fortunately been able, by comparing different fragments together, to obtain a complete list of the names of these kings, and for the most part also of the cities over which they presided.

The list is as follows:—

1. *Niku*, King of *Mimpi* and *Tsai* (Necho, King of Memphis and Saïs).
2. *Mantibu-niri* (?) King of *Zi'anu* (or Zoan—the Assyrian is almost always replaced the Hebrew).
3. *Pisan-hur*, King of *Nat'h'u* (the island Natcho).
4. *Pakruru*, King of *Pi-sabet* (Pibeseth or Bubastis?).
5. *Pukku-nanni-api*, King of *Hatterrib* (Athribis).
6. *Na'h-ké*, King of *Hinins* (Henes).

7. *Pu'h-basti* (Petu-bastes), King of *Za*..... (lost).

8. *Hunamuna*, King of *Nat*..... (name imperfect).

9. *Hartsiyéu*, King of *nu*..... (name mutilated).

10. *Puku-aiat*, King of *Bindi* (Mendes?).

11. *Tautinqu* (Sesonchis?) King of *Pu*..... (end of name lost).

12. *Mini'hti*, King of *Pu*..... (name imperfect).

13. *Pubiku-nanni-api*, King of *A'h*..... (mutilated).

14. *Ipti-harthenu*, King of *Pizatti-hurumpi* (?).

15. *Na'hi-huru-antsa*, King of *Pi-sabthinut* (?).

16. *Pusat-ninip*, King of *Pa'haut* (?).

17. *Zi'ha*, King of *Siyat* (modern Siout?).

18. *Lamint*, King of *Himun* (Hammonis?).

19. *Ipi-mathu*, King of *Tain* (Thinite nome?).

20. *Mantimi-ankhé*, King of *N'a* (*No* or Thebes).

Tarku appears to have retired into the Upper country; and *Assur-bani-pal*, after settling the country, and regulating the tribute, withdrew into the Assyrian territory. Subsequent to this, there appear to have been extensive troubles in Egypt. The kings rose against the Assyrian garrisons that had been left in Memphis and Thebes. *Tarku* again came down from Ethiopia. *Niku* (Necho) and *Pakrur* are mentioned as engaged in the revolt. A certain *Urdamane* seems to have led the Ethiopians, and to have played a conspicuous part. Many of the Egyptian cities are again named—Memphis, and Thebes, and Mendes, and Zoan, and *Kiptip* (?); and, eventually, the Assyrian leaders are said to have restored order, and to have severely punished the insurgents. It is doubtful, owing to the fragmentary nature of the materials, and the bad condition of the writing, whether we shall ever succeed in understanding the details of this expedition; but it must be evident, from the abstract I have above given, that many points are, at any rate, established of great historical importance. The *Niku* of the inscription is, of course, Neco, the father of Psammetichus I., who is given by Manetho as the 3rd king of the 26th dynasty, and who is stated by Herodotus to have been put to death by an Ethiopian king, though the name of Sabacos is substituted by the historian for that of Taracus. The twenty provincial kings evidently represent the Dodecarchy of Herodotus, and *Tarku* is certainly the Taros of Manetho, who was the 3rd and last Ethiopian king, and who is shown by the Apis Stele, discovered by M. Mariette, immediately to have preceded Psammetichus I. It is probable, indeed, that the three Egyptian kings, Stephanathis, Necessus, and Neco, were contemporary with the three Ethiopian kings, Sabaco, Sebechon, and Taracus, and also synchronized with the three Assyrian kings, Sennacherib, Esar Haddon, and Assur-bani-pal. Under Sargon, at any rate, we find, from the Khorsabad annals, that an independent Pharaoh (*Pir'há*) ruled in Egypt, and that the Ethiopians, accordingly, could not have yet subdued the Lower country, while under his son Sennacherib, when the Ethiopians first appear in the Assyrian annals, though the African king is unnamed in the account of the Palestine campaign of B.C. 760 (?), yet, a seal which was found by Mr. Layard at Koyunjik, and which belongs to this period of history, gives the name of Sabaco as the then reigning Ethiopian monarch, in exact conformity with the testimony of Manetho.

It may be doubted, I think, if So, the independent King of Egypt who instigated Hoshea to rebel against Assyria in about B.C. 725, can be identified with the Ethiopian conqueror Sabaco; for there was, apparently, a native Pharaoh still ruling in Egypt, and maintaining relations with Assyria some years after the capture of Samaria; and it is even more unlikely that the Ethiopian king who contended with Sennacherib in about B.C. 700, and who is named Tirhakah in the Bible, should be the Taracus of Manetho and *Tarku* of the *Assur-bani-pal* annals, for 40 years, at least, must have intervened between the two expeditions. Either Tirhakah has been substituted for Sabacos in the Book of Kings, through the same confusion which led Herodotus to use Sabacos for Taracus, or Tirhakah and *Tarku* are different names for different people. As far as Cuneiform authority is concerned, the latter would be the readiest ex-

planation amongst to those phonetic Tarku; forms of Strabo, form na individ The a very inte Syria, C lonia, an in illust the hist

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I have the inte June 1 in my I have phenom wells a resorte consisti and bo water broch Adven ralli's when Indian "atoll wells night," remarki ebb an imagin nals fr or por with t surfac sea, a equal lower falls surfac suffici mixtu Dr. E to y Darw reject Dr. I oppos doctri be ca mech ever, late the liar Mar the beha pani cons may str of it ever felt sma as v the latt as t wa litti so rain ple opp por bee hav

planation, as the name of *Tar-khat* is known amongst the Kings of Susiana who were kindred to those of *Æthiopia*, and is quite distinct, both phonetically and etymologically, from the title of *Tarku*; but, on the other hand, the intermediate forms of *Tehrat* in hieroglyphics, and *Tearchon* in Strabo, seem to connect the Hebrew and Cuneiform names together, and to indicate the same individual.

The annals of Assur-bani-pal contain many other very interesting notices of Tyre, Aradus, Northern Syria, Cilicia, Armenia, Media, the Sacæ, Babylonia, and Susiana, and thus afford important aid in illustrating one of the most obscure periods in the history of the East.

H. RAWLINSON.

SIR J. EMERSON TENNENT AND DR. BUIST.

London, August 11, 1860.

I have seen in the *Athenæum* of this morning the interesting letter of Dr. Buist, dated Allahabad, June 10, in which exception is taken to a passage in my recently published work on Ceylon, where I have ventured to offer a simpler solution of the phenomenon of the steady supply of fresh water in wells sunk in coral islands, than that heretofore resorted to,—namely, the conjecture that the flow consists of rain-water imbibed from the surface, and banked in by the surrounding pressure of water from the sea. This theory, which was first broached in Admiral FitzRoy's 'Voyages of the Adventure and Beagle,' and in Darwin's 'Naturalist's Journal,' is thus propounded in the latter, when speaking of the Keeling Islands, in the Indian Ocean, south-west of Sumatra, one of those "atoll" groups, in the islets of which there are wells from which ships obtain water:—"At first night," says Darwin, "it appears not a little remarkable that the fresh water should regularly ebb and flow with the tides; and it has even been imagined that sand has the power of filtering the salt from the sea-water. * * The compressed sand, or porous coral rock, is permeated like a sponge with the salt water; but the rain which falls on the surface must sink to the level of the surrounding sea, and must accumulate there, displacing an equal bulk of the salt water. As the water in the lower part of the great sponge-like mass rises and falls with the tides, so will the water near the surface; and this will keep fresh, if the mass be sufficiently compact to prevent much mechanical mixture."—Darwin's 'Natur. Journal,' chap. xx. Dr. Buist's explanation, as contained in his letter to you, corresponds with that of Darwin; but Darwin, as it will be seen, glances at, although he rejects the theory of filtration from the sea; whilst Dr. Buist urges that, "Nothing is more utterly opposed to the first principles of physics than the doctrine that salt held in solution by water should be capable of being separated from it by the mere mechanical process of filtration." Dr. Buist, however, is not aware that since Darwin wrote, the late Mr. Witt, in a remarkable paper published in the *Philosophical Magazine* for 1856, 'On a Peculiar Power possessed by Porous Media of removing Matters from Solution in Water,' has made known the results of experiments carried on by him on behalf of one of the London water-supply companies, and has shown that "water containing considerable quantities of saline matter in solution, may, by percolating through great masses of porous strata during long periods, be gradually deprived of its salts, to such an extent as probably to render even salt water fresh." The difficulty which I felt in applying Darwin's ingenious theory to the small coral islands in which fresh water abounds, as well as to wells sunk in the coral formation at the north of Ceylon, arose from the fact, that in the latter, rain falls with such proverbial infrequency as to be inadequate to furnish the supply of fresh water invariably present; whilst in the numerous little coral islands to the west, the area of each is so minute, that their surface, even in the most rainy seasons, could not intercept enough to replenish the wells. Mr. Witt's discovery came opportunely to aid, and facts are recorded in other portions of my book (vol. I, p. 20; vol. 2, p. 536) besides those which alone Dr. Buist appears to have seen, that in my mind establish the fact

that these wells are supplied not by the banking in of rain by the surrounding salt water, but by the slow percolation of water from the sea through the masses of porous coral.

J. EMERSON TENNENT.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Pescia, August 5, 1860.

DESPITE the moderate temperature of this year's summer, which is far more akin to a bright breezy English June than to the burning, breathless dog-days of Italy, all that portion of our city populations which has a few *francesconi* to spare, is day by day streaming by every rattling railway train out of quaint town gates and battlemented town walls, either hillwards or coastwards to snatch a fortnight's water-drinking at the baths of Monte Catini, or a month of sea-bathing and junketing at Leghorn or Via Reggia. A pretty similar phase of summer migration is going on at this season further north, on either side of the Channel, to bathing-place and spa; but the manner after which Tuscany performs these sanitary ablutions of the outer and inner man, has, in many respects, its *cachet* of local character, which but few of our country folks errant remain to see, since, for the most part, the first warm day sets them scurrying through Italy in flights towards the Alps as though the breath of the desert simoom were at their heels.

Monte Catini, the Tuscan Cheltenham, of whose waters an eminent Italian M.D. was wont to declare that while such means of cure existed, no one, *except by choice*, need suffer from liver complaint in Tuscany, lies nestled under the Pistoian hills, about thirty miles from Florence, and some six more from the ancient retired little city from whence I date this letter. The latter half of the railroad from the capital is carried through a wonderfully beautiful tract of country, rich and smiling, yet strongly marked, and wavering off into stateliness of outline and mystery of light and shade, in the views which open up here and there among the intricate Apennine valleys full of fitful cloud-shadows and ravines curtained with purple bloom. A little beyond Pistoia, with its venerable ramparts and striped marble Campanile, a long tunnel now passes under that lofty village-crowned height of *Serravalle* (the clasp of the valley), which the *returino* traveller of but a few years back may remember to have been wearily dragged up in a ponderous vehicle with a mountain of luggage on the roof, by three corpulent, comfortable horses, whose prolonged halt at the top of the ascent allowed him to look with admiring eyes from the terraced road below the mouldering remnant of a fort into the ever-varied foldings of the enchanting landscape below.

The medicinal springs of Monte Catini are all of them at the foot of the double hill, wooded richly to the top, in the dip or saddle of which the old-world townlet of the same name is pleasantly seated. Each spring has its group of handsome buildings, its cool, pleasant reading-rooms, baths, and commodious drinking-places surrounded by cushioned seats. There is the great *Stabilimento*, under Government administration, where the visitors find good lodgings and a luxuriously-served table, at which, in the full season, above a hundred sit daily down to dinner. There are likewise, under the same roof, the usual time-killing appliances for the use of idle valetudinarians; billiard-rooms, card-rooms, and ball-rooms containing a couple of long-suffering grand pianos. Somewhat further retired from the *centro* or principal cluster of buildings, which boasts of the important presence of the church, the post-office, and the baker's shop, stands the more exclusive *Casino*, another establishment of the same kind as its larger and livelier neighbour. Our Tuscan *codini*, it is observed, have this year haunted the *Casino* in greater numbers than usual, owing, it may be conjectured, to the bilious melancholy produced by the unsuccessful evaporation of sundry small attempts to produce reactionary movements of late in Florence and Leghorn, such as the war waged against *crino*'ne by the priests and their emissaries, which caused the maltreatment of several young women in the public streets some weeks ago, and the setting fire

to the dress of a lady, distinguished as a collectress for the Sicilian cause, who luckily escaped without serious injury, while the hired perpetrator of the cowardly outrage has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour for his pains. There is yet another large boarding-house at Monte Catini on the plan of those already mentioned, and several small inns of various merit; but detached houses to let there are none, probably owing to the short time the season lasts there, and the dampness of the site in spring and autumn. This very dampness, too, lends a show of reason to the otherwise inexplicable pertinacity with which the crowd of water-drinkers every evening desert the green shady pleasure-grounds veined with running water (a rare treat in Italy) for a miserable little gravelled esplanade of a few feet broad, skirting the wall of the railway station, without a blade of grass to freshen its aridity, where the ladies sit in rows, languidly chatting with their attendant cavaliers, in all the patient monotony of a line of penguins on a shelf of rock, to see the train come in; which ceremony duly accomplished, they retire early to their beds, unless the notes of one of the aforesaid much-enduring pianos keep a few pairs of waltzers twirling for an hour or two later.

About ten minutes' railway travel brings one from the nineteenth-century civilization and *ennui* of Monte Catini to this industrious and primitive little city of Pescia. A more delicious succession of landscapes than that through which the road sweeps, it would be hard to conceive. The taller hills, with their bold outline and rocky scarps, soften further down into mazes of luxuriant dark wood, and these, again, melt into wide reaches of glistening olive and golden green vines; and the valley of the river Pescia, where the railway stops, and where a narrow, sweet-smelling, countrified road runs off to the town, between those deep, swift, water channels peculiar to this district, is brimful of lavish fertility, massed together as it were in sport, and broken only by a glimpse here and there of some large old rambling villa, with its terraced garden and airy-pillared *loggia*, or of some grey convent on a knoll, backed by a clump of tall cypresses, and with a tinkling decrepit bell swaying slowly in its open belfry. The great abundance of huge mulberry-trees in the valley tells of Pescia's chief source of wealth—its numerous busy silk-factories; and, standing on the bridge at the farther end of the town, these very factories (huge, ramshackle buildings) have, strange to say, a charm of *chiar-oscuro* and colouring all their own; for their fronts being three parts unglazed window, the eye plunges into brown depths of shadow, broken by broad bands and coils of shining golden raw silk, touched here and there by the prying sun. Pescia has no lack of tall *case signorili*, with heavy stone shields over the portals, and richly-knotted iron-work round the balconies; and the venerable *Palazzo Comunale* has its grey walls inlaid, after the Tuscan fashion, with the armorial bearings of its ancient magistrates, many of them mighty men of valour in the rough old days. Chief among its latter-day glories is that of having been the cherished home, from childhood upwards, of the noble patriot-poet Giusti, whose long pedestrian rambles in the neighbouring hills will be for many a year remembered at the village firesides, where his kindly sympathy and gay good humour made him an honoured guest, and where he gathered good store of those fresh idiomatic Tuscan phrases, with the dew upon them, for which the Pistoian hill country is famous, and which give his writings such a racy *verve*. The peasants of the Pistoiese are a hardy, handsome, intelligent race, simple and antiquated in their manners; having little schooling, but a fund of clear good sense, pure morals, and traditional bravery and sobriety to supply its want. From the queer old villages, or *castelli*, as they are still called, each guarded with its ruined wall, which crest every hill-top, a great part of the male population migrate every winter to the grassy low grounds of the Maremma, with their cattle; and not a few of those plaintive *stornelli* or popular songs, in which the inner life of this peasantry finds vent, make touching allusions to this yearly pilgrimage, from which not seldom some herdsman returns to his home in spring, death-smitten with

the marsh-fever. A strong national feeling has been kept up among the inhabitants of these unsophisticated eyries, from the old days when the battles of Republican Independence were bravely fought among the chestnut forests which encircle San Marcello, when the hero Ferruccio died, bravely fighting on the terrace of the village of Gavinana. Every site and detail of the hard contest is familiarly quoted among them to the present day; and many a humble dwelling, with no more savoury food on its table than the sweetish, insipid, dark-brown *necco* or chestnut-cake, bedded on green leaves, which is the daily portion of the hill-folk, possesses over its rude fireplace a trophy of ancient arms (the heirloom of some ancestor who took part in the great fight), for which the Florence antiquaries would gladly pay down no end of *francesconi*, but which no trial short of absolute starvation would induce the owner to sell.

Very different from these woodland haunts of song and legend is the scene presented at this season by Leghorn, with its hotels and lodging-houses, big and little, full from attic to cellar, with its Ardenza Road every evening thronged with gay carriages, and a-flutter with little straw hats of every extreme of shape and plumage. Yet even Leghorn has its local stamp as neatly cut as demure old Poesia, and the routine of its *bagnetti*, or bathing-places, is as different from that of an English sea-side resort as a Pistoian campanile from a new Salem chapel. And, first of all, Leghorn has now no beach, whatever it may have had in its undress days; consequently, no machines, no bare-legged bathing-women in blue flannel, no horses, ropes, or windlasses, to assist the bathers in their aqueous gambols. The bathing establishments, of which there are five on the Ardenza Road, are simply mazes of little piers running out on shelves of low rocks into the shallow sea; screened by awnings, connected by small bridges, crossing each other at all angles, and covered with rows of booths or *baracche* of woodwork and canvas, comfortably fitted up within, and offering to the bather a perfectly screened and shaded space, into which the waves run freely, and from which, by only lifting the canvas curtain at the outer end, she or he, if a practised swimmer, can emerge into the heaving blue and broad glitter of the open sea.

In the central part of the *bagnetti* are commodious buildings, where the requisite linen is distributed by the women attached to the baths, where bathing-dresses are dried in limp, ghostly rows, and the bathers' names set down for the *baracca* each selects. There is also, in two of the establishments, a pleasant, small *café*, furnished with reasonably good eatables, where ices are in immense demand of an evening, and where many a fastidious Florentine dame may be seen lunching on fresh *brioche* and Gruyères cheese after her dip, with an appetite quickened by the fresh sea-air. Crowds of children race and gambol about the narrow causeways, up the steps, and over the bridges, angling over the railings for baby crabs; shouting to their playfellows in the water, who peep up at them with streaming hair and red faces from under lifted corners of awnings, and, at the high bathing-time, about eleven A.M., the whole place is in an indescribable hubbub of noise and movement. In the evening lamps are lighted here and there, and gay toilettes of every degree of exaggeration (the Livornese *bourgeoisie* being pre-eminent in this respect), promenade and lounge and block up the pathways with heaps of embroidered muslin and steel hoops, and on three evenings of the week a military band plays at the Bagni Pancaldi, and polkas, mazurkas and waltzes, *al fresco*, with plenty of Piedmontese uniforms to enliven them, are kept up till ten or eleven o'clock, when the weather is calm. But when, as was the case last week, the boisterous *libeccio* gets up with the setting sun, every inch of canvas is stripped off the *baracche* in a twinkling, the gay, tri-coloured banner comes down with a run, and the white horses of the Mediterranean toss their manes over the dripping causeways, where only some obstinate lover of "*la Nature en ravage*" is left to battle with the gusts of spray.

Leghorn has had serious thoughts, though, upon her heart, perchance, of late, for many of the volun-

teers belonging to the Malenchini battalion, which fought so stoutly and suffered such heavy loss at the late Battle of Milazzo, were Livornese citizens. Their quota of contribution to the lists of killed and wounded is by no means inconsiderable, though less than it was at first feared. Yet the national spirit of the town is by no means quelled by these mischances, and there are plenty more volunteers there, eager to fill up the gaps. The anti-Papal feeling, too, reigns paramount, especially among the lower classes. I myself saw, not many days back, an omnibus passenger offer the conductor a Papal coin, which was instantly given back again, with an expressive grimace, while the conductor scrupulously wiped his hands on his greasy trousers to remove the pollution of its contact. TH. T.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Mayall has put together, in a 'Royal Album,' the series of royal photographic portraits made by him from time to time at Buckingham Palace. These exquisite studies from the real life are fourteen in number:—one of the Queen and Prince Consort, one of the Queen and Princess Beatrice, one of the Queen alone, one of the Prince alone, one of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alice, one of the Prince of Wales, one of Princess Alice, one of Prince Alfred, one of the Princesses Helena and Louisa, one of Princess Helena alone, one of Princess Louisa alone, one of Princes Arthur and Leopold, one of Prince Arthur alone, and one of Princess Beatrice: each study reproducing, with a homely truth, far more precious to the historian than any effort of a flattering court artist, the lineaments of the royal race. The Album reflects the highest credit on Mr. Mayall.

We are authorized to state (in correction of a paragraph in the 'Monthly Notices of the Astronomical Society,' to which we have given circulation) that no appointment has yet been made to the office of First Assistant in the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in contemplation of an expected vacancy in that office caused by the translation of the Rev. R. Main to Oxford.

The literary and artistic gentlemen who have undertaken to collect a fund, by subscriptions and dramatic performances, for the widow and family of the late Robert B. Brough, are proceeding as vigorously with their task as the present "out of town" season will admit. The donation account opened at Messrs. Coutts & Co.'s is growing slowly but favourably, and though it only amounts, at present, to about a hundred pounds, it shows many of the best names in literature and journalism. The performances at Drury Lane Theatre—partly amateur, partly professional—on the 25th of last month, yielded a nett profit of 119*l*. The literary and artistic amateur performers have been invited to play at the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, on the 21st inst., and at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on the 22nd, in aid of the fund. These invitations have been accepted, and the burlesque of 'The Forty Thieves' (which was played before the Queen last March, and secured three hundred pounds for the widows of the two literary men for whose benefit it was produced) will be the staple of the performances. The chief characters will be sustained by Mr. F. Talfourd, Mr. Leicester Buckingham, Mr. H. J. Byron, and Mr. John Hollingshead. Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Benjamin Webster have consented to become joint trustees of the fund, when it reaches an amount requiring care in its application; and, in the mean time, it stands in the names of the honorary treasurers, Messrs. Talfourd and Hollingshead.

A ten and coffee service, in silver, from the works of Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, together with a purse of two hundred guineas, has been presented to Prof. Robert Hunt, Keeper of Mining Records, by a number of gentlemen connected with the mineral industries of the kingdom, as a record of their appreciation of his energy and ability in originating and completing the great publication of Mineral Statistics.

The publishers of 'The Drawing-Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages' have issued a volume for the current half-year. It contains

twenty-six portraits of persons more or less eminent; each portrait an original production, engraved in this series. The frontispiece is an admirable likeness of Prince Alfred. Many of the series, however, are of persons little known or only accidentally eminent. In men and women who, from their works, have made themselves of lasting interest to all English readers, this new volume is poor. In literature Mr. Robert Chambers is the sole representative. Some second-rate singers appear in the list; not one poetess or female artist, novelist, or historian! Twenty years hence half the "eminenties" of this volume will have been forgotten. We have only to print the following as we receive it:—

"168, New Bond Street, Aug. 15.

"As the wording of a paragraph in the *Athenæum* of last week (which paragraph has been copied into many other papers) may possibly suggest to some readers an erroneous idea as to the price paid by me for Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, I ask leave to state the exact facts of the case. I purchased the picture and copyright, as you say, for 5,500*l*. But the deed of sale makes no division of this sum into so much for the picture and so much for the copyright. The copyright, in all cases when no special understanding to the contrary occurs, goes with the picture. In the present instance, however, I am bound by my deed of purchase to have 'The Finding of the Saviour in the Temple' engraved in first-rate style by an engraver to be approved by Mr. Hunt. Yours, &c. E. GAMBART."

We hear strange things from Austria. The pupils of the upper division of one of the higher Colleges of Vienna had received for a task, to draw a parallel between the (heathen) heroes of the Iliad and the (Christian) Recken of the Nibelungenlied. One of the ablest and best behaved pupils, in an erudite and elaborate essay, decided in favour of Achilles and Hector, — a crime for which the Rector, without any other reason, expelled him on the spot. The boy's father, a rich Vienna banker, has appealed to the authorities, with what success is not yet known. Such are the consequences of the Concordat. The College, of course, is a Government institution, the Rector a Roman priest.

Incredible, but true! A German clergyman, the Rev. I. M. Schild, has edited 'Goethe's finest Poems, improved according to the Demands of our Time,' ('Goethe's schönsten Gedichte, nach dem Bedürfnissen unserer Zeit verbessert'). Of what kind the improvements of Herr Schild are, we may see by the following sample. The closing lines of the sweet little song, 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh,'—

Die Vögelin schweigen im Walde;
Warte nur! Balde
Ruhest du auch—

have been "improved" by Herr Schild into—

Die Vögelin schweigen in Lauben;
Stehst du im Glauben,
Ruhest du auch.

—We have seen in England attempts to improve 'Paradise Lost' into rhyme.

If Italy and Sicily in general owe a new life to Garibaldi, the Palermo students in particular may thank him for the abolition of a college life which was anything but agreeable. The following description has been gathered from the authentic government rescripts, orders, and decrees of the High School at Palermo. The student for law or medicine had to prepare at the Jesuits' College of the town, which exerted itself to the utmost in behalf of the spiritual welfare of the pupil. Yet this was nothing compared to the care which was bestowed on his soul after having been received at the High School. Each pupil had a particular soul-master (*maestro di spirito*) assigned to him, and each was placed under the surveillance of a prefect, who again was assisted in his labours by the rector of the High School, and by the professors in general. The student was not permitted to write down or make notes of the professor's discourse; instead of that, he had to write every Saturday to one of the professors what he had learnt during the week. Every Sunday he had to appear in the oratory to hear Mass, and to be catechized. At his exit from church, he received a certificate of his presence in the oratory, which

to be carefully must have his anxious at-
for he would never have been admitted
amination, and to an office afterwards, if
he could not prove by his certificates that he
attended the oratory regularly. The rector, who
was always a Theatine monk, had the right to
expel every student from the High School on the
mere accusation of a professor. The expelled had
no legal means whatever to right himself, for the
deputation of the High School, consisting of the
Great Chancellor, the Rector, and four professors,
to whom the case was *pro forma* referred,
merely had to examine whether the expelling
was sufficient, or whether a severer punishment was
to be inflicted. The holidays lasted from the first
days of June to the 5th of November; but there
were many holidays also during the time of lec-
tures, generally with processions, in which all stu-
dents of the High School had to join. But the most
important period of the year was Lent-time. During
this every student had, under the inspection of a
priest, to perform for a whole week the ascetic
exercises of St. Ignatius. The Government liked
to see young people choose for it the Convent of
Sexta Casa, which had rooms specially arranged
for the purpose. In all cases the exercises had
to be gone through in almost complete darkness. By
rule the student was alone; he had to sit, then to
stand, then to lie on his back with arms and feet
outstretched, but all by turns, which were exactly
prescribed. The student's mind, too, had its tasks
to undergo, which consisted, sometimes in religious
contemplation, as his fancy had to imagine all the
Christian representations—hell to-day, eternal bliss
to-morrow,—at one time the immaculateness of the
Virgin, and at another time the bloody sweat of the
Redeemer. Those who performed these exer-
cises (How would you like them, young riflemen of
England?) in a submissive and pious spirit, were
noted down for future promotion; but those who
manifested disobedience, or even indifference, be-
came suspected, and this meant nothing less than
being delivered up to the arbitrary power of Mani-
scalo, the director of the police, and to his thousand
public and private *birri*. Many students "on
suspicion" have spent years in the subterranean
prisons of the Vicaria, eating black bread and bean-
soup, and considering what their crime might be.
Such was the life of Sicilian students!

The Civil Service Estimates for the current year
contain several items that are interesting in a
literary, scientific, and artistic point of view.
Amongst these appear the following:—As one of
the "Temporary Commissions," that on Popular
Education demands 4,500*l.*; on Scottish Universi-
ties, 2,100*l.*; the terminated Commission on Deci-
mal Coinage, 80*l.*; Committee on the proposed
Concentration of the Law Courts (still sitting at
the date of the estimate), 200*l.*; National De-
fences, 7,500*l.*; Patent Office (salaries, &c.), 28,229*l.*;
Brehon Laws (Ireland), compilation expenses,
900*l.*; Submarine Telegraphs, 20,000*l.*; Niger Ex-
pedition, 7,000*l.* (last year this was 12,000*l.*);
Zambesi Expedition, 11,500*l.* (last year this was
7,949*l.*); Registration of Designs, 1,703*l.*; British
Historical Portrait Gallery, 2,000*l.*; Agricultural
Statistics (Ireland), 3,150*l.*; New Courts of Law,
Dublin, 10,000*l.* Note—A sum of 38,000*l.* was
voted in the last two Sessions for this purpose.
—Purchase of old gun-metal for the bas-reliefs of
the Wellington Testimonial in the Phoenix Park,
Dublin, and for the erection of Tablets in Chelsea
Hospital, commemorative of the loss of the Birken-
head and Europa Transports: to the first, 1,440*l.*;
the last, 474*l.*—National Gallery, Ireland, towards
the erection and completion of the same, and for
the reception of Archbishop Marsh's Public Li-
brary in Dublin, 5,000*l.*—Total estimate, 24,000*l.*;
already voted, 11,000*l.*—For the erection of an
Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, 5,000*l.*; estimated
cost, 40,000*l.*; voted in 1857-58, 10,000*l.*—Guard-
room, Windsor Castle, 2,660*l.*—For increasing the
accommodation for painting and sculpture in the
National Gallery, London, 15,000*l.*—For providing
temporary accommodation for the Department of
the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 10,000*l.*
—Site of the proposed Foreign Office (re-vote of
unexpended balance of a vote taken in 1857-58,
which has been surrendered to the Exchequer).—

Grant to Prof. Hansen, in acknowledgment of
the practical value of his Lunar Tables to Her
Majesty's Navy and Mercantile Marine, 1,000*l.*—
For the charge of the Expedition under Capt.
Palliser, for exploring that region of North
America which lies along the parallels of 49°
and 53° N. lat. and from 110° to 115° W. long.
6,300*l.* The sums already voted for this service
have been, in 1857-58, 5,000*l.*, in 1858-59,
1,500*l.*—Sum proposed to be voted as a re-
ward for the services of Capt. Sir F. L. M'Clin-
tock and his officers and crew, in tracing the fate
of the Franklin Expedition; and for the erection
of a monument to the memory of Sir J. Franklin
and his companions: for the first, 5,000*l.*; the
last, 2,000*l.*—Public Education in Great Britain,
798,167*l.* showing a decrease upon last year's
estimate of 38,753*l.*—Public Education (Ireland),
270,722*l.* (increase, 21,254*l.*)—University of Lon-
don, 4,820*l.* (increase, 1,170*l.*)—Universities, &c.:
Scotland, 7,630*l.*; Queen's University in Ireland,
2,371*l.*; Queen's Colleges (Ireland), 4,800*l.*; Royal
Irish Academy, 500*l.*; Belfast Theological Pro-
fessors, &c., 2,500*l.*; Scientific Works and Experi-
ments, 4,790*l.*; Royal Geographical Society, 500*l.*;
the Royal Society, 1,000*l.*

Mr. HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'THE FINDING OF THE
SAVIOR IN THE TEMPLE,' commenced in Jerusalem in July,
1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New
Bond Street, from Nine till Five.—Admission, 1*l.*

Mlle. ROSA BONHEUR'S Pictures of SCENES IN
SCOTLAND, SPAIN, and FRANCE, are NOW ON VIEW at
the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, from Nine till
Six.—Admission, 1*l.*

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall Mall.—The SEVENTH
ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures, the contributions of
Artists of the French and Flemish Schools, including Henrietta
Brown's Great Picture of 'The Sisters of Mercy,' is NOW OPEN.
—Admission, 1*l.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Open from Nine till Six daily.

NOW OPEN, the ITALIAN EXHIBITION, 120, PALL MALL
(UPPER ROOM).—EXHIBITION OF ORIGINAL ANCIENT
PICTURES, of the Italian, German, Spanish, and Flemish
Schools, from a Private Venetian Collection. Open from Ten till
Six.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.

WASHINGTON FRIEND'S 5,000 miles in CANADA and the
UNITED STATES, with his Songs, and Melodies, (now visited
by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,) including the
Falls of Niagara, River St. Lawrence, Tubular Bridge, &c. which
have already delighted 49,700 persons at St. JAMES'S HALL,
Piccadilly.—Stalls, 3*s.*; Area, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.* Daily at Three
and Eight o'clock.

ROYAL COLOSSEUM OF SCIENCE, MUSIC, and ART.—
Open Daily, from Twelve to Half-past Four, and from Seven to
Half-past Ten.—Admission to the whole of the Entertain-
ments and Exhibitions, One Shilling.—A NEW and ORIGI-
NAL HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT, by MR. FOS-
TER, entitled 'Out for the Day,' with numerous Songs and
Changes of Character.—BEAUTIFUL SERIES OF DISSOLVING
VIEWS, with VOCAL and other ILLUSTRATIONS, by Mr.
LEWSON.—WONDERS OF MODERN MAGIC, by Mr. J. TAY-
LOR.—GRAND DIORAMAS OF PARIS, LISBON, and LONDON
—Swiss Cottages and Mountain Fortresses, Conservatories and
Stalactite Caverns, &c. &c.
DR. RACHHOFFNER, F.R.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

SCIENCE

*The Octavo Nature-Printed British Ferns:
being Figures and Descriptions of the Species
and Varieties of Ferns found in the United
Kingdom.* By Thomas Moore. 2 vols.
(Bradbury & Evans.)

The British Ferns at one View. By Berthold
Seeman. (Van Voorst.)

A Plain and Easy Account of the British Ferns.
Edited by Phebe Lankester. (Hardwicke.)

*A New List of the Flowering Plants and Ferns
growing Wild in the County of Devon, with
their Habitats and Principal Stations.* By
T. F. Ravenshaw. (Bosworth & Harrison.)

THE Ferns have too long been slighted of men
and well nigh altogether neglected amidst the
varieties of vegetation which embroider the
earth-robe. No gaudy flowers do they wear to
win the admiration of wandering eyes and
the cultivation of fair hands. They have not
appealed to pity by their fragile and brief
beauty, nor to wonder by their rigid and regular
uprightness, nor to forbearance by their weak-
ness of wandering tendril. They are content
to grow unseen save by the eye of the adven-
turous explorer of mountain and valley, of fast-
ness, fell, and waterfall. They live in the clefts
of almost inaccessible rocks, under the umbrage

of dark glens, beside the spray of dashing
waters. They do not seek, but must be sought.
They do not charm by fantasy of foliage, but
radiate in simple regularity. They send forth
no incense, they burden not the languid air
with balm, they guide not to their rocky
retreats by scented gales. They do not flush
proudly in spring and blush redly in autumn.
They have but one prevailing colour, and that
the most prevalent of all colours. They are but
the democracy overshadowed by a dendritic
aristocracy,—the common people amongst
plants,—the wild, untamed children of the
rock and the roadside bank, dependent upon
the hand of Wild Nature for nothing more than
a handful of poor soil, a stony or mossy founda-
tion, an untenanted cleft, an untrodden bourne,
a babbling brook, a remote coombe.

Yet, like other long-neglected things, they
have somewhat suddenly come into vogue—
whether from a sense of botanical justice, or a
truer perception of natural beauty, we know
not; but ferns are now the fashion. Belgravia
receives them under glass cases, and they have
the *entrée* to the best society. They are not
banished to the low haunts of the rough and
the base-born; nor consigned merely to the
counting-house and the clerks. No, they escape
the contamination of courts and alleys and civic
purlieus, and lift up their graceful forms in the
charmed circles of the West End. They know
not Mansion House and Guildhall, nor Royal
Exchange, nor the minor miseries of the Mi-
nories and the Mint; but they are at home in
Kensingtonia and Bromptonia, and have a
favourite residence in the very centre of
Regent's Park, and a country house at Kew.

Like, however, other once-neglected but sud-
denly favoured folks, they do not feel quite at
home in drawing-rooms. We must all conform
to fashion to a certain extent, and so they con-
form to close glass cases. Yet, like ourselves,
they often seem to show that the air of the
best society is not the best tonic. If there be a
language of flowers, there is surely also a language
of ferns; and if we have interpreted it aright, as
we have bent over them just outside the crush of
a crammed *Conversations*, we have learnt the
burden of their complaint to be this:—"Oh
that some kind hand would take off this
abominable glass covering! We are imprisoned,
locked up, without a single friend to move for
a *habeas corpus*. Kind friend bending over us:
just now, break this glass! Take us forthwith
into the free air of the blessed heaven—away,
away from this mockery of tenderness. Take us
once more to our native haunts; the barest
rock, the sparest soil, the roughest brake, the
densest hedge, the deepest ditch, the dreariest
pool, the narrowest lane—would be heaven
to us compared to this glazed vacuity! What
have we to do with Turkey carpets, crimson
curtains, gilded frames, and rustling silks?
No, let the shadows of our far-spreading fronds
fall upon the underlying mosses, upon the
lichened stones, upon the pure waters. Can
we be healthy under chandeliers, or at home
under gaslights? Dash in the glass, cast us out
of window, anywhere,—anywhere out of this
drawing-room! Oh, be a friend to the poor
imprisoned ferns!"

But if this be the language of ferns to men,
very different is the language of men about
ferns. The latter is beyond our power of
enlivening or interpreting to the unscientific.
In this language common terms have no place.
The study itself becomes Pteridology. The
familiar acquaintances of our rural wanderings
are invested with scientific dignity and exalted
to scientific rank under such pleasing titles as
the *Osmundaceæ*, the *Ophioglossaceæ*; nor have
we the faintest recollection of our country friends

when they are introduced to us in town as *Gymnogramma*, *Phegopteris*, *Polypodium*, and *Goniopteris*. If, however, any reader wishes to know all the learned names of our fern friends, Mr. Moore is appointed Master of the Ceremonies, and will introduce all purchasers of 'The Octavo Nature-Printed British Ferns.' His works are standard ones in this department of science. The most generally pleasing feature of these volumes is the nature-printing. This is so elegant and so accurate that not only the veins and the nature of the surface, but the hairs, and other minutæ of superficial structure are accurately exhibited, irrespective of the details of fructification. Nature-printing sets forth correctly the first-sight appearance which a plant bears,—and by thus familiarizing the eye with its external features, enables the mere beginner to recognize the prototype when it comes before him. This process is appropriately named, in more senses than the artificial one, for it is a transference to the tablet of the volume, exactly corresponding to the transcript of the object itself in the mind. Mr. Bradbury has done his work admirably. The ferns seem to grow upon these pages, or they form a *hortus siccus* of Pteridology in themselves.

The rarest ferns are not often the most beautiful, and it is a beneficent provision that the commonest are not unfrequently the most stately in form. A case in point is the *Asplenium Germanicum*. It is one of the rarest of British species, known in but few stations, and in those few but sparsely. It probably reaches in North Wales an elevation of 1,000 feet; and when we have obtained it how poor in form does it appear as compared with the spreading ferns of the wayside! Then again there is the royal *Osmunda*, which lifts itself to the height of ten or twelve feet, as if conscious of its vegetable sovereignty, and worthy of the admiration it elicited from Sir Walter Scott when at the Lakes of Killarney. Sometimes we have met with it by the margin of lakes and slow streams, or on the borders of sedgy bogs, where certain peasantry gather it under the name of the "bog-onion," and deem it good for bruises, sprains and wounds. This most royal of ferns is common throughout Europe, and is no stranger in Asia, Africa, and North America—so that in this case there is no connexion between royalty and rarity.

So also the common, but elegant, *Pteris aquilina* is the most abundant of our wild ferns, growing in almost all woods, thickets, heaths, and waste places, and ranging from the coast-level to an elevation of nearly two thousand feet in the Highlands of Scotland. Though harsh-looking when exposed to mountain blasts, yet in sheltered lanes and woods it is extremely beautiful, with its expansive fronds, of from eight to sometimes ten feet in height, gracefully arching above brushwood and briars, and screening with its fan-like foliage the rough and waste places of the vegetable world. But abundant gracefulness is not all. It has its uses, and affords its services to man. As we speak of uses, many a remote scene is recalled to our view; and who that has wandered far does not himself remember this fern and its utility to the poor peasantry? Here is a retrospect:—

It is evening, and the long line of golden yellow light that fringes the sombre curtains of the leaden sky grows thinner and fainter in hue. Soon the golden line becomes dim and pale, and the bats wheel swiftly around us. Here we are, fishing-rod in hand, trout-less and tired. So, too, is yonder aged peasant, as he looms through the shades with his burden of braken on his back and his bill-hook in his hand. He has been cutting ferns, grievously ignorant

of their high-sounding names, but well knowing that they will make excellent fodder for cattle. Down go bundle and bill-hook at his cottage-door. The old man tells us the uses and applications of braken. That cattle-shed yonder is thatched with them, and such thatch does not harbour insects or hold moisture. If you can but pick out plenty of stalks, no thatch is more durable, and no better bedding and litter for cattle can be had hereabouts. The farmer over at that farm on the hill-side employs our way-farer here to cut the fronds when green for manure for his land. The squire's gardener buys them as a covering material for the preservation of plants from injury by frost, and a man comes down here from the town to get ferns for the packing and storing of fruit, because, as he says, they never become musty and mouldy. Then the young pigs that run around the cot have a taste for the roots, or underground stems, and grunt most porcine approbation at such a banquet. There lives, too, an old crone, three miles across the moor, who prepares "doctors' stuff" from ferns; and they do say that she cures worms with it, and the rickets in children by making them sleep on a bed of the green plants. This reminds us of sundry other applications of ferns, and that these plants possess very astringent properties;—but a truce to Economic Pteridology.

For people who wish to be scientific, the three books at the head of this article will surely suffice. Mr. Seeman's 'One View' will lead to a desire for other views, which will be abundantly gratified by Mr. Moore. Mrs. Lankester's little book is not only "plain and easy," but also elegantly illustrated; while those who wish to fernize on foot will be aided by Mr. Ravenshaw, who collected ferns when a curate, writes about them when a rector, and bids fair, we prophesy, upon the next vacancy, to become Bishop of Ferns!

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Practical Observations on the Nature and Treatment of Scitica. By H. C. Roods, M.D. (Churchill).—This is a general commentary on cases which have been observed by the author, and presents nothing novel, either in the skill with which they are reported or in which they were treated. Records of cases and practical observations, unless made with a scientific object in view, are of no use to the medical reader, and are only intended to catch the eye of the unwary sufferer. Surely, Dr. Roods could produce something more worthy the eye of his medical brethren than these Practical Observations.

A Manual of Operative Surgery on the Dead Body. By Thomas Smith. (Longman & Co.).—We should think that this will be found a very useful Manual in the hands of those who are anxious, before they attempt to operate on the living body, to get their hands in upon the dead one. Strange as it may sound, this is not generally the case, and the majority of our young surgeons are sent forth from the College in Lincoln's Inn Fields without giving any proof of their ability to perform the simplest operations of surgery. Of course, no conscientious young man confines his education to the requirements of our examining boards, and those who are anxious to perfect themselves in surgery seek the anatomical schools of the Continent, where operative surgery is regularly taught, and operations demonstrated upon the dead body. There is always, however, a certain number to whom the study of this subject will be more convenient at home, and such students will find Mr. Smith's book an excellent guide.

The Diseases of the Ear: their Nature, Diagnosis, and Treatment. By Joseph Toynbee. (Churchill).—Mr. Toynbee has been distinguished for many years by his laborious investigations into the structure of the ear and the nature of its diseases. His dissections of the ear have cost an immense

amount of labour, and his museum is one of the most extensive that has ever been collected in illustration of the structure and diseases of a single organ. With his numerous papers, essays, and lectures, the profession is well acquainted; and every one interested in aural practice will be glad to receive from his hands a complete work on diseases of the ear. The work is entirely devoted to the description of the morbid states of the ear and their treatment, and the functions of the ear are only so far alluded to as is necessary to elucidate the pathology of particular diseases. The work is illustrated with a large number of well-executed wood-cuts, which serve greatly to render the descriptions of the morbid states of the ear plain to the reader.

On Consumption: its True Nature and Successful Treatment. By Godwin Timms, M.D. (Churchill).—This is one of a class of medical books which every well-educated practitioner, by a little study and thought, is capable of producing. The author has made no new discoveries, nor has he recorded any previously unobserved facts. He holds opinions which are probably his own, but they are not such as to command the attention of the public or the medical profession. His treatment of consumption is, in many respects, identical with that which is adopted at the present day by the great majority of medical practitioners; and on those points in which he differs from his brethren, as in the administration of emetics and the use of occasional blood-letting, he has brought forward no satisfactory evidence of their benefit. Unfortunately, phthisis is a disease that carries its victim to the tomb with an unequal though certain step. The causes of its inequalities are imperfectly known, and the young practitioner often attributes its lingering paces to his remedies, and mistakes its natural halts for absolute cures.

Contributions to the Hygienic Treatment of Paralysis. By M. Roth, M.D. (Groombridge).—The author informs us, in his Preface, that the greater part of this work is a reprint of a paper written for the *British Journal of Homoeopathy*. He has not, however, entered upon the subject of the medical treatment of paralysis; but we gather, from his incidentally recommending "small doses" of sulphur and nux vomica, with ignatia, cocculus, rhus, and arnica, that he is a disciple of the school of Hahnemann. That a judicious system of exercise may be beneficial in certain forms of paralysis, is, we believe, admitted by most practitioners; and it is, perhaps, not so often recommended as it would be, for the want of persons with sufficient intelligence, and without quackish tendencies, to carry it out. However excellent Dr. Roth's system of gymnastics may be, his exaggerated view of its importance would repel many medical men from consulting with him on the subject.

The Anatomy of the Human Lung. By A. F. Houghton Waters. (Churchill).—This essay obtained the Fothergillian Gold Medal of the Medical Society of London for 1859. The subject is one which it would scarcely be thought at the present day could furnish much scope for novelty of observation or inference. Nevertheless, the physiological student will be aware, that with regard to the distribution of the vessels that carry the blood to the lungs for aeration, and convey it back to the heart for circulation, there is considerable difference of opinion. This has arisen from the great difficulty of dissecting the minute tubes and blood-vessels of which the lung is composed. At the same time, in order to understand the nature of diseases of the lungs, it is of the first importance that their true structure should be ascertained. It was with this object in view, that the Council of the Medical Society of London offered the Fothergillian Gold Medal for the best essay on this subject. It is not too much to say of Mr. Waters's essay, that it is a worthy companion of the many excellent essays that have been rewarded by this medal. He has not only given an account of the views held by previous anatomists on this subject, but, by a large amount of original investigation, has attempted to solve the difficulties involved in the anatomy of the lungs. This essay is the best account that we have seen of the anatomy of the human lung, and we

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recommend it to the study of the physiological and medical student.

The Causes and Treatment of Imperfect Digestion. By Arthur Leared, M.B. (Churchill).—With all our popular knowledge of physiology and improved sanitary management, the stomach will get out of order, and, as a result, derange the blood and put the whole body wrong. As science advances, the nature of digestion and the nature of food become better known, and every new essay on digestion and dietetics shows an advance in medical knowledge on these subjects. Dr. Leared's unpretending little volume on imperfect digestion may be studied with advantage, both by the medical student and the habitual dyspeptic.

Practical Observations on the Prevention of Consumption. By John Hogg, M.D. (Hardwicke).—From books on the cure of consumption, we turn with immense relief to one on its prevention. This disease, so terrible when it has once set in, commences in conditions of the system which can be absolutely controlled. Dr. Hogg has pointed out with great good sense in this book the causes that are at work in society to produce consumption. He also indicates the best way of removing these causes; and although we do not agree with him on all points, we regard his book as an effort in the right direction. We feel assured that a vast amount of life may be saved by endeavouring to prevent consumption; whilst little can be done for its cure when once it has been fairly established in the system.

FINE ARTS

NATIONAL GALLERY.

A very interesting Return relating to the National Gallery has just appeared (ordered to be printed July 24th, 1860). This, as we gave a summary of a former one, which it completes, we shall condense for the benefit of our readers. It is styled, "A Return of all Pictures purchased for the National Gallery from the commencement to the present time, distinguishing those purchased previously to the appointment of Sir C. Eastlake as Keeper (Nov. 1843) from those subsequently purchased." The date of each purchase is given, the painter, the former proprietor, the price, and the authority under which the purchase was made. There are also "Extracts from any Treasury Minute or Act of Parliament in which the duties and authority of the Director and Trustees respectively are defined." The paper concludes with "A Return of all Pictures presented to the National Gallery: giving the date of presentation; the donor, whether by gift or bequest; the painter; the subject; the total amount expended in the purchase of pictures for the National Gallery; and the cost of the establishment for each year." Ordered to be printed, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Baring.

The Angerstein Collection, of thirty-eight pictures, was purchased, April 2, 1824, for 57,000*l.* For convenience of reference, we shall re-arrange them in progressive order of the Numbers of the pictures in the Catalogue. The pictures omitted belong to the Angerstein Collection when the numeral is below 122. Other omissions are of insignificant works: *a*, signifies bequeathed; *b*, presented; *c*, purchases have the prices given.

No. 4, Holy Family, Titian, *a*, Rev. H. Carr—6, Landscape, David in the Cave of Adullam, Claude, *a*, Carr—8, Dream of Human Life, after M. Angelo, *a*, Carr—9, Christ appearing to Peter, An. Carracci, 9,000*l.*, together with 35 and 62—10, Mercury instructing Cupid, Correggio, 11,500*l.*, together with 15—11, St. Jerome, Guido, *a*, Carr—13, Holy Family, Murillo, 7,550*l.*—15, Ecce Homo, Correggio, purchased, with 10, for 11,500*l.*—16, St. George and the Dragon, Tintoretto, *a*, Carr—17, Holy Family, A. del Sarto, *a*, Carr—18, Christ and Pharisees, L. da Vinci, *a*, Carr—19, Landscape, Narcissus and Echo, Claude, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—20, Ippolito de' Medici and S. del Piombo, S. del Piombo, *a*, Carr—21, Portrait of a Lady, C. Allori, *a*, Carr—22, Dead Christ, Guercino, *a*, Carr—23, Holy Family, Correggio, 3,800*l.*—24, Giulia Gonzaga, S. del Piombo, *a*, Carr—26, Consecration of St. Nicholas, P. Veronese, *b*, the British Insti-

tution—29, La Madonna del Gatto, Barocci, *a*, Carr—33, Vision of St. Jerome, Parmigiano, *b*, the British Institution—35, Bacchus and Ariadne, Titian, 9,000*l.*, with 9 and 62—39, Nursing of Bacchus, N. Poussin, *a*, G. J. Chomondeley, Esq.—40, Landscape, with Phocion, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—41, Death of Pietro Martire, Giorgione, *a*, Carr—43, The Crucifixion, Rembrandt, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—44, Charity, G. Romano, *a*, Carr—46, Peace and War, Rubens, *b*, Marquis of Stafford—48, Tobias and the Angel, Domenichino, *a*, Carr—51, A Jew Merchant, Rembrandt, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—54, Woman Bathing, Rembrandt, *a*, Carr—55, Landscape, with Death of Procris, Claude, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—56, Landscape, a Lake Scene, An. Carracci, *a*, Carr—57, St. Bavin, Rubens, *a*, Carr—58, Landscape, with Goats, Claude, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—59, The Brazen Serpent, Rubens, 7,350*l.*—60, The Tower of Babel, L. Bassano, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—61, Landscape, The Annunciation, Claude, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—62, Bacchanalian Dance, N. Poussin, 9,000*l.*, with 9 and 35—63, Landscape, a Hunting Scene, An. Carracci, *a*, Carr—64, The Return of the Ark, S. Bourdon, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—65, Cephalus and Aurora, N. Poussin, *a*, G. J. Chomondeley, Esq.—66, Landscape, with the Château de Stein, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—68, View near Albano, P. Poussin, *a*, Carr—69, St. John Preaching, P. F. Mola, *a*, Carr—70, Cornelia with her Children, Paduanino, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—71, Landscape, Morning, Both, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—72, Tobias and the Angel, Rembrandt, *a*, Carr—73, Conversion of St. Paul, Ercole da Ferrara, *a*, Carr—74, Spanish Boy at a Window, Murillo, *b*, M. M. Zachary, Esq.—75, Landscape, St. George and the Dragon, Domenichino, *a*, Carr—77, Stoning of St. Stephen, Domenichino, *a*, Carr—78, Holy Family, Reynolds, *b*, the British Institution—79, The Graces decorating a Terminal Figure of Hymen, *a*, Lord Blessington—80, The Market Cart, Gainsborough, *b*, the British Institution—81, Vision of St. Augustine, Garofalo, *a*, Carr—82, Holy Family with St. Francis, Mazzolini, *a*, Carr—83, Phineus and his Followers, N. Poussin, *b*, Lieut.-Gen. Thornton—84, Mercury and the Dishonest Woodman, S. Rosa, 1,680*l.*—85, St. Jerome, Domenichino, *a*, Carr—86, The Entombment, L. Carracci, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—87, Perseus and Andromeda, Guido, *b*, King William IV.—90, Toilette of Venus, Guido, *b*, King William IV.—91, Sleeping Venus and Satyrs, N. Poussin, *a*, Carr—92, Cupid and Psyche, Aless. Veronese, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—93, Silenus gathering Grapes, A. Carracci, *a*, Carr—95, Landscape, with Dido and Eneas, G. Poussin, *a*, Carr—96, Ecce Homo, L. Carracci, *a*, Carr—97, Rape of Europa, P. Veronese, *a*, Carr—98, View of L'Aricia, G. Poussin, *a*, Carr—99, The Blind Fiddler, Wilkie, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—100, The Death of Chatham, Copley, *b*, Lord Liverpool—101, 102, 103, 104, Infancy, Youth, Manhood, Age, Lancelotti, *b*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—105, Landscape, Sir G. Beaumont, *b*, Lady Beaumont—106, Man's Head, Reynolds, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—107, The Banished Lord, Reynolds, *b*, the Rev. W. Long—108, Mæcenæ's Villa, Wilson, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—109, The Watling Place, Gainsborough, *b*, Lord Farnborough—110, Landscape, with Niobe, &c., Wilson, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—119, Landscape, with Jacques and the Stag, Sir G. Beaumont, *b*, Lady Beaumont—120, Portrait of Nollekens, Sir W. Beechey, *b*, the Rev. R. Kerriock—123, Landscape, Moonlight, E. Williams, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—124, Portrait of the Rev. W. H. Carr, Jackson, *a*, G. J. Chomondeley, Esq.—127, View of the Grand Canal, Venice, Canaletti, *b*, Sir G. Beaumont—128, Portrait of W. Wyndham, Reynolds, *a*, G. J. Chomondeley, Esq.—129, Portrait of J. J. Angerstein, Sir T. Lawrence, *b*, King William IV.—130, The Cornfield, Constable, *b*, bought by subscription—134, Landscape, with Buildings, Dekker, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—135, Ruins and Figures, Canaletti, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—136, Portrait of a Lady, Lawrence, *b*, F. Robertson, Esq.—137, Landscape, Van Goyen, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—138, Ruins and Figures, Pannini, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—140, Portrait of a Lady, Vanderhelst, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—141, The Palace of Dido,

Steinwyck, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—142, J. Kemble, as Hamlet, Lawrence, *b*, King William IV.—143, Lord Ligonier on Horseback, Reynolds, *b*, King William IV.—144, Portrait of B. West, P.R.A., Lawrence, *b*, King William IV.—145, A Man's Portrait, Vanderhelst, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—146, View of Rotterdam, Stork, *a*, Lieut.-Col. Olney—147, Cephalus and Aurora, and 148, Galatea, Agos. Carracci, cartoons, *b*, the Earl of Ellesmere—149, A Calm at Sea, Lord Farnborough—150, A Gale at Sea, W. Vandevelde, *a*, Lord Farnborough—151, Leda, P. F. Mola, *a*, Lord Farnborough—152, Landscape, Evening, Vanderneer, *a*, Lord Farnborough—153, The Cradle, Maas, *a*, Lord Farnborough—154, Music Party, Teniers, *a*, Lord Farnborough—155, Money Changers, Teniers, *a*, Lord Farnborough—156, Study of Horses, Vanduyke, *a*, Lord Farnborough—157, Landscape, Sunset, Rubens, *a*, Lord Farnborough—158, Boors Regaling, Teniers, *a*, Lord Farnborough—159, Dutch Housewife, Maas, *a*, Lord Farnborough—160, Riposo, Flight into Egypt, P. F. Mola, *a*, Lord Farnborough—161, Italian Landscape, Mountain Scenery, G. Poussin, *a*, Lord Farnborough—162, The Infant Samuel, Reynolds, *a*, Lord Farnborough—163, View in Venice, Canaletti, *a*, Lord Farnborough—164, The Holy Family, Jordans—165, Plague at Ashdod, N. Poussin—166, A Capuchin Friar, Rembrandt, *b*, the Duke of Northumberland—167, Adoration of the Kings, B. Peruzzi, *b*, Lord Vernon—168, St. Catherine, Raphael, 7,350*l.*, with the two following—169, The Holy Family, with St. Nicholas of Tolentino, Mazzolini—170, The Holy Family, Garofalo—171, Portrait of Sir J. Soane, Jackson, *b*, the British Institution—172, Christ at Emmaus, Caravaggio, *b*, Lord Vernon—173, A Man's Portrait, J. Bassano, *b*, H. G. Knight, Esq.—174, Portrait of Cardinal Serri, C. Maratti, *b*, H. G. Knight, Esq.—175, Portrait of Milton, D. Vanderplaa, *b*, C. Lofft, Esq.—176, St. John and the Lamb, Murillo, 2,100*l.*—177, The Magdalen, Guido, 430*l.* 10*s.*—178, Serena rescued by Sir Calepine, Hilton, *b*, bought by subscription—179, Virgin and Child enthroned, with Saints; and 180, A Pietà, Francia, 3,500*l.*—181, The Holy Family, P. Perugino, 800*l.*—182, Study of Heads, Reynolds, *b*, Lady W. Gordon—183, Portrait of Wilkie, Phillips, *b*, the painter—184, Portrait of Jeanne D'Archel, A. Moro, 200*l.*—185, Portrait of Sir W. Hamilton, Reynolds, deposited by the Trustees of the British Museum—186, Portraits of the Painter and his Wife, J. Van Eyck, 630*l.*—187, Apotheosis of William the Taciturn, Rubens, 200*l.*—188, Portrait of Mrs. Siddons, Lawrence, *b*, Mrs. Fitzhugh—189, The Doge Loredano, G. Bellini, 630*l.*—190, A Jewish Rabbi, Rembrandt, 473*l.* 11*s.*—191, Youthful Christ and St. John, Guido, 409*l.* 10*s.*—192, Gerard Dow, by himself, 131*l.* 5*s.*—193, Lot and his Daughters, Guido, 1,680*l.*—194, The Judgment of Paris, Rubens, 4,200*l.*—195, A Man's Portrait, unknown, 630*l.*, the *pseudo* Holbein—196, Susanna and the Elders, Guido, 1,260*l.*—197, Philip IV., of Spain, Hunting the Wild Boar, Velasquez, 2,200*l.*—198, Temptation of St. Anthony, An. Carracci, 787*l.* 10*s.*—199, Lesbia weighing Jewels against her Sparrow, Schalken. This picture to No. 212 presented by R. Simmonds, Esq.—200, Madonna in Prayer, Sassoferrato—201, Seaport, Vernet—202, Domestic Poultry, Hondekoeter—203, Conventual Charity, Van Harp—204, A Gale at Sea, Backhuysen—205, Itinerant Musicians, Dietrich—206, Head of a Girl, Greuze—207, The Idle Servant, Maas—208, Landscape, The Finding of Moses, Brengbergh—209, Landscape, The Judgment of Paris, Both and Poelenberg—210, View in Venice, Guardi—211, The Battle, Huchtenburg—212, Merchant and Clerk, De Keyser—213, The Vision of a Knight, Raphael, 1,050*l.*—214, Coronation of the Virgin, Guido, *a*, Mr. Wells, of Redleaf—215, Various Saints; and 216, The Same, Taddeo Gaddi, *b*, Mr. Cunningham—218, Adoration of the Magi, B. Peruzzi, *b*, Mr. Higginson—219, Dead Christ with Angels, Razzi, *a*, Sir W. Trevelyan—221, His own Portrait, Rembrandt, 430*l.* 10*s.*—222, A Man's Portrait, J. Van Eyck, 365*l.*—223, A Gale at Sea, Backhuysen, *a*, C. L. Bredell, Esq.—224, The Tribute Money, Titian, 2,604*l.*—

225, Assumption of the Magdalen, G. Romano, b, Lord Overstone—226, The Virgin and Child, with Angels, Botticelli, 3517. 13s.—227, St. Jerome, with Saints, Cosimo Rosselli, 1144. 17s.—228, Christ driving the Money-Changers from the Temple, J. Bassano, b, P. L. Hinds, Esq.—230, A Franciscan Monk, Zurbaran, 2654.—231, Portrait of T. Daniel, R.A., Wilkie, a, Miss M. A. Fuller—232, The Adoration of the Shepherds, Velasquez, 2,050*l.*—234, A Warrior adoring the Infant Christ, School of Bellini, 525*l.*—235, Dead Christ, Spagnoletto, b, D. Barclay, Esq.—236, Castle of St. Angelo, Rome, C. J. Vernet, b, Lady Simpkinson—237 to 244, Bequeathed by Lord Colborne: 237, Portrait of a Girl, Rembrandt—238, Dead Game and Dog, Weenix—239, Landscape, Moonlight, Vandermere—240, Crossing the Ford, Berghem—241, The Village Beadle, Wilkie—242, Players at Tric-Trac, Teniers—243, A Man's Portrait, Rembrandt—244, A Shepherd, Spagnoletto—245, The Madonna and Child, Paochiariotto, 92*l.* 8s.—246, Marriage of St. Catherine of Sienna, L. di San Severino, 393*l.* 15s.—247, The Vision of St. Bernard, Fra F. Lippi, 400*l.*—248, The Ecce Homo, N. Alunno, 55*l.* 13s.—249, A Man's Portrait, A. Dürer, 147*l.*

The Krüger Collection of sixty-four pictures was purchased for 2,800*l.*: seventeen were hung in the Gallery; ten sent to Dublin; the remaining thirty-seven, sold at Messrs. Christie's, in February, 1857, and realized 249*l.* 8s., less the auctioneer's commission (230*l.* 14s., paid into the Exchequer), together with 130*l.* 9s., realized by the sale of two of the Galvagna pictures referred to below. The following are the seventeen hung in the National Gallery:—250, 251, 252, 253, by the Meister Von Werden—Four Saints, The Same, Conversion of St. Hubert, Mass of St. Hubert—From 254 to 261, by the Meister Von Liesborn—Three Saints, The Same, The Annunciation, the Presentation in the Temple, The Adoration of the Kings, Three Saints, The Same—262, The Crucifixion, School of the Meister Von Liesborn—263, Coronation of the Virgin, the younger Meister Von Liesborn—264, Virgin and Child, Ludger zum Ring—265, A Penitent and Saint, Vandermere—266, A Pietà, L. Lombard—267, Landscape, R. Wilson, a, Richard and Miss C. J. Garnons—268, Adoration of the Magi, P. Veronese, 1,977*l.*—269, A Knight in Armour, Giorgione, with the two following bequeathed by Samuel Rogers—270, Noli me tangere, Titian—271, Ecce Homo, Guido—272, An Apostle, Pordenone, b, Cav. Vpatti—274, The Virgin and Child enthroned, Andrea Mantegna, 1,125*l.* 12s.—275, The Virgin and Child, Botticelli, 159*l.* 11s. 6d.—276, Two Apostles, Giotto, 78*l.* 15s.—277, The Good Samaritan, J. Bassano, 241*l.* 10s.—278, The Triumph of Julius Caesar, Rubens, 1,102*l.* 10s.—279, The Horrors of War, Rubens, 210*l.*—280, 285, 286, purchased of the Baron Galvagna, with seven others, for 2,084*l.* 1*l.* 10d.—280, Madonna and Child, G. Bellini—285, The Same, Girolamo dai Libri—286, Madonna and Child enthroned, F. de Tacconi. Five of these were deposited in the National Gallery, Dublin, and the remaining two sold at Christie's as above—281, St. Jerome, Reading, M. Bassaiti, 43*l.* 13s. 1d.—282, The Glorification of the Virgin, Lo Spagna, 651*l.*—283, The Virgin and Child enthroned, with Saints, Benozzo Gozzoli, 137*l.* 16s. 8d.—284, The Virgin and Child, St. Paul and St. Jerome, B. Vivarini, 97*l.*—287, Portrait of L. Martinengo, B. Veneziano, 48*l.* 10s.—288, The Virgin adoring the Infant Christ, the Archangels Michael and Raphael, with Tobias, P. Perugino, 3,571*l.* 8s. 7d.—289, The Amsterdam Musketeers, Rembrandt, a, Rev. T. Halford—290, A Man's Portrait, J. Van Eyck, 189*l.* 11s.—291, Portrait of a Lady, L. Cranach, 50*l.* 8s.—292, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, Pollajuolo, 3,155*l.* 4s. 6d.—293, The Virgin and Child, with Saints, Filippino Lippi, 627*l.* 8s.—294, Family of Darius at the Feet of Alexander, P. Veronese, 13,650*l.*—295, Salvator Mundi, and the Virgin Mary, two in one frame, Quintin Matsys, 137*l.* 12s. 9d.—296, Virgin adoring the Infant Christ, D. Ghirlandajo, 455*l.* 16s. 8d.—297, Nativity, with Saints, Il Romanino, 804*l.*—298, The Marriage of the Two Saints Catherine, Am. Borgognone, 430*l.*—299, Portrait of an Italian

Nobleman, Moretto, 360*l.*—300, Infant Christ standing on the Knees of the Virgin, Cima da Conegliano, 339*l.* 6s. 5d.

From 301 to 457 constitute the Vernon gift. From 458 to 562 constitute the Turner bequest. 563, Jerusalem, T. Seddon, b, an association of gentlemen. The following collection of thirty-one pictures, from 564 to 594, was purchased from the Lombardi-Baldi Gallery, Florence, for 7,035*l.* 564, Virgin and Child, with Scenes from the Lives of the Saints, Margaritone of Arezzo—365, Madonna and Child, Angels adoring, Cimabue—566, Madonna and Child, St. Dominic and St. Catherine, Duccio da Sienna—567, Christ on the Cross, S. di Buonventura—568, Coronation of the Virgin, School of Giotto—569 to 578 by Andrea Orcagna, Coronation of the Virgin, with Angels and Saints—570, The Trinity—571, Angels adoring—572, The Same—573, The Nativity—574, The Adoration of the Kings—575, Resurrection of Christ—576, The Three Marys at the Sepulchre—577, The Ascension of Christ—578, Descent of the Holy Spirit—579, Baptism of Christ, and Birth and Death of St. John the Baptist, T. Gaddi—580, St. John the Evangelist lifted up to Heaven, J. di Casentino—581, St. John the Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, and St. James the Greater, by Spinello Aretino—582, Adoration of the Kings, Fra Angelico—583, Battle of St. Egidio, P. Uccello—584, Various Saints, School of A. del Castagno—585, Portrait of Isotta da Rimini, P. della Francesca—586 to 589, by Fra F. Lippi—586, Madonna and Child, with Saints—587, St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist—588, St. Mark and St. Augustine—589, Virgin and Angel presenting the Child—590, Christ placed in the Tomb, Cosimo Tura—591, The Rape of Helen, Benozzo Gozzoli—592, Adoration of the Magi, F. Lippi—593, The Virgin and Child, L. di Credi—594, SS. Cosmas and Damianus, Emmanuel—595, Portrait of a Lady, B. Zelotti, 214*l.* 18s.—596, Deposition in the Tomb, M. Palmezzano, 537*l.* 4s. 7d.—597, St. Dominic, M. Zoppo, with 598, St. Francis, F. Lippi, 202*l.* 16s. 10d.—599, Infant Christ asleep in the Lap of the Virgin, M. Bassaiti, 641*l.* 9s. 4d.—600, The Blind Beggar, Dyckmans, a, Miss J. Clarke—601, Geraldine, E. Boxall, Esq., A.R.A., b, J. Kenyon, Esq.—602, Pieta, Dead Christ, with Angels, C. Crivelli, 303*l.*—603, Sleeping Bloodhounds, Sir E. Landseer. This to 621 constitutes the Bell Bequest. 604, Dignity and Impudence, Sir E. Landseer—605, Defeat of Comus, Sir E. Landseer (not yet received)—606, Shoeing, Sir E. Landseer—607, Highland Dogs, Sir E. Landseer—608, Alexander and Diogenes, Sir E. Landseer—609, The Maid and the Magpie, Sir E. Landseer (not yet received)—610, Bloodhound and Pups, C. Landseer, Esq.—611, Pillaging a Jew's House, C. Landseer, Esq.—612, Sacking of Basing House, C. Landseer, Esq.—613, Uncle Toby and the Widow, Leslie—614, The Bath, Ety—615, The Horse Fair, Mdle. Rosa Bonheur (not yet received)—616, James II., E. M. Ward, Esq.—617, Bibliomania, W. Douglass—618, The Foundling, G. B. O'Neil, Esq.—619, Evening in the Meadows, F. R. Lee, Esq., and T. S. Cooper, Esq.—620, River Scenes, by the same—621, Derby Day, J. H. Frith, Esq. (not yet received). Of the pictures above named as not yet received, Nos. 609, 615, 621, were understood to be bequeathed subject to an agreement with Mr. E. Gambart. No. 605 is yet in the hands of the artist. 623, Madonna and Child enthroned, G. da Treviso, 472*l.* 10s.—624, Infancy of Jupiter, G. Romano, 920*l.*—625, St. Bernardino and other Saints, Moretto, 577*l.* 10s.—626, Head of Masaccio, by himself, 108*l.* 3s.—627, Landscape, with Waterfall, Ruysdael, 1,187*l.* 15s. 6d., and 628, Landscape, with Waterfall, the same, 1,089*l.* 15s. 3d.—629, Madonna and Child enthroned, L. Costa, 880*l.*

The Beaucousin Collection of forty-six pictures was purchased for 9,205*l.* 3s. 1d.; thirty-one of these were placed in the Gallery. 630, Madonna and Child enthroned with Saints, Schiavone—631, Portrait of a Lady, F. Bissolo—632, Saint, reading, and 633, Saint, with Standard, G. da Santa Croce—634, Madonna and Infant Christ, C. da Conegliano—635, Madonna and Child, St. John and St. Catherine, and 636, Portrait of Ariosto, by Titian

—637, Daphnis and Chloe, P. Bordone—638, Virgin and Child, with two Saints, Francia—639, Christ and the Magdalen in the Garden, F. Mantegna—640, Adoration of the Magi, Deso Dossi—641, Woman taken in Adultery, Macz—642, Christ's Agony in the Garden, Garofalo—643, The Capture of Carthage, and The Continence of Scipio, two in one frame, G. Romano—644, The Rape of the Sabines, and The Reconciliation of the Sabines and Romans, two in one frame, G. Romano—645, The Virgin and Child, Albertinelli—646, St. Catherine, R. Ghirlandajo—647, St. Ursula, the same—648, Virgin adoring the Infant Christ, L. di Credi—649, Portrait of a Boy, J. da Pontormo—650, Portrait of a Lady, A. Bronzino—651, Venus, Cupid, Folly, and Time, an Allegory, A. Bronzino—652, Charity, F. de Salviati—653, Portraits of Himself and Wife, Roger Van der Weyden the younger—654, The Magdalen, reading, the same—655, The Magdalen, reading, B. Van Orley—656, A Man's Portrait, Jan de Mabuse—657, Portraits of a Man and his Wife, with St. Peter and Paul, two in one frame, J. Cornelissen—658, Death of the Virgin, Martin Schoen—659, Pan and Syrinx, J. Rottenhammer—660, A Man's Portrait, F. Clouet. In addition to these, six pictures from this Collection went to the National Gallery, Dublin, one to the National Gallery, Edinburgh—661, The Madonna di San Sisto, after Raphael, b, Messrs. Colnaghi, Scott & Co.—a tracing made by J. Schlessinger in 1822.

The following summaries are given:—Total cost of 273 pictures, 184,866*l.* 7s. 8d.; deduct produce of 39 pictures, sold in Feb., 1857, 361*l.* 3s.; nett total, 184,505*l.* 4s. 8d. Total pictures presented, 239; total pictures bequeathed, 240. Of the Turner bequest, 103 pictures and 97 frames of drawings are now temporarily exhibited at South Kensington, until accommodation be provided in the main building of the National Gallery, in accordance with the intentions of the testator. Besides the 204 frames of drawings enumerated in the 'Catalogue of the British School,'—of which 97 are exhibited,—there are also 400 framed drawings, and 1,200 mounted sketches, deposited in the National Gallery, but which, through want of space, are not at present publicly exhibited.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Royal Academy, we have received copies of the Report of the Council to the general body—an abstract of which we laid before our readers some weeks ago—and of the new issue of the Rules and Constitution of the Academy. Our readers will be glad to hear that the Venetian system of secrecy and silence has come to an end—has come to an end naturally, and in the course of events. With discussion on one side, silence on the other is an absolute impossibility in days of universal publicity like these, when even irresponsible emperors and kaisers are compelled to address themselves to the state of public thought through "My dear Persigny" or the partakers of a Bavarian banquet. With publicity must come reform: in this case, we are pleased to think, a wise disposition towards reform inspires and accompanies the act of publicity. Already our readers know the general contents of the Report; but now that the document is officially placed in our hands by the representatives of the Royal Academy, we shall consider it our duty to discuss it more in detail—always, we need not say, with a sincere desire to aid in placing the Academy and the outside artistic body in more friendly relations one with the other.

The private view of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts' next Exhibition will be held on Saturday next week, the 25th inst. Report speaks well of the prospects of this Exhibition. We hear, that in addition to this year's pictures by Mr. Solomon and Mr. O'Neil, there are arrived in Liverpool a 'Harvest Scene,' by Mr. Witherington, R.A.; 'The Murder of Thomas à Becket,' by Mr. Cross; 'Mr. Hurlstone's' 'Margaret of Anjou and the Robbers'; 'The Death of Gustavus Adolphus,' by M. Gesselle-chaps; 'Caractacus,' by Mr. Norbury, and many landscape and genre pictures by English and Continental artists, including Messrs. Pyne, Armit-

age, Tidey, Boddington, ters, Hart, Wingfield, Verboeckho. The appo of the Nation ing to the r. of five ye. The Fir in the Hou plan for the had been r a bad one Academy, considered was intend plete pictu provided to beneath the tatio. The of costing 60,000*l.* of a plan. r conversati nothing w House of question a direct req Saturday no further during the discussion so. The i Sir J. Sh Committee the pictur removed. be desirab to the na be a ten would soc a vote of lery to be would eut not be be to embai House to Academy and dispo to us tha that ther locate the Council of b lence of f A spiri let in th Departm photogra objected that it w rive and It was s Museum archæolo stantially person v tions. T fact that with the amour, intention Royal i charges of the f admitted the "Li their m known t (Are we effect, th School f that the London was car at a lat

age, Tidey, Leu, Warren, Achenbach, Niemann, Boddington, Van Schendel, Siegfert, Hayes, Walters, Hart, Cave, Thomas, Dobbin, Boser, Pettitt, Wingfield, Bossuet, Dielmann, Hemsley, Eugene Verboeckhoven, and others.

The appointment of Sir C. Eastlake as Director of the National Gallery has been prolonged, according to the rule before instituted, for another period of five years.

The First Commissioner of Public Works stated in the House of Commons that Captain Fowke's plan for the improvement of the National Gallery had been rejected by him, "because he thought it a bad one," and on the objection of the Royal Academy, to whom he had submitted it. It was considered that it provided for too little, if it was intended to make the National Gallery a complete picture gallery; as a mere improvement, it provided too much. The entrance was mean, being beneath the basement and at the sides of the portico. The Commissioner considered that, instead of costing only 34,000*l.*, it would more likely cost 60,000*l.* or 70,000*l.* Mr. Pennythorne had made a plan. Mr. Adderley, upon whose motion the conversation took place, stated that he hoped nothing would be done in the matter till the House of Commons had considered the whole question and studied the plans. In reply to a direct request from Lord H. Lennox, put on Saturday last, that Mr. Cowper would agree that no further steps should be taken in the matter during the recess, and that he would postpone the discussion for the present, the latter declined to do so. The former hoped that good faith would be kept with the public, and the Report of the Select Committee carried out. On the former occasion Sir J. Shelley reminded the Commissioner that a Committee of the House had recommended that the pictures should remain, and the Academy be removed. Lord Palmerston thought this would be desirable, and the whole of the space devoted to the national collection, but even this would be a temporary arrangement, as the increase would soon fill the whole building. There was a vote of 13,000*l.* for the alteration of the Gallery to be proposed to the House, and that sum would suffice for a number of years. Would it not be better, therefore, to take that course than to embark in a large expenditure at Burlington House to provide accommodation for the Royal Academy? He proposed to spend this small sum, and dispose of the question at present. It appears to us that the Premier forgot, or was ignorant, that there would be no expenditure required to locate the Academy in Burlington House,—as the Council of that Institution have already offered to build for themselves, on receiving a gift or long lease of a site in the locality named.

A spirited discussion took place on Wednesday last in the House upon the grant of 94,951*l.* to the Department of Science and Art. The practice of photography by that Department was strongly objected to, but successfully defended on the ground that it would be dangerous to entrust objects of artistic and valuable works of Art to private operators. It was stated that the rumour of the Brompton Museum and the British Museum contending for archaeological valuables at public sales was substantially false, for the simple reason that one person was employed to purchase for both institutions. The report had, probably, sprung from the fact that the Tower authorities had really contended with the British Museum for a suit of Greek armour, being mutually ignorant of the other's intention to purchase. Mr. Cardwell justified the Royal Hibernian Academy against the recent charges that strangers were admitted to the school of the female model. Three classes only were admitted: students who had reached the grade of the "Life School," pupils from the Art School, on their master's certificates, and practising artists, known to be such to the Council of the Academy. (Are we to understand from the last item that, in effect, the Government provides a gratuitous Life School for the Dublin artists?—if so, we may say that the privilege may as well be given to those of London and Edinburgh.) Each item of the grant was carried by large majorities. Lord Palmerston, at a later period of the evening, stated what would

be good news to the sculptors, that the alterations proposed for the National Gallery will include "a decent place for the exhibition of sculpture."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

FLORAL HALL, COVENT GARDEN.—Mr. ALFRED MELLON'S CONCERTS.—For One Month only.—Last Two Nights of His Highness Prince George Galitzin.—Band of Eighty Performers and Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera. In consequence of the great success of Miss Parepa and Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Mellon has secured their services for the remainder of the series. The Programme for Monday and Tuesday Next will comprise—Selections from the Works of the Great Masters. Overtures, Grand Operatic Orchestral Selection.—Vocal music sung by Miss Parepa and Mr. Wilby Cooper. Instrumental Solos: Prince Galitzin's New Overture Quadrille, Hersen Valse and Koslon Polka. Conducted by Prince Galitzin. &c. The Chorus of the Royal Italian Opera are engaged and will appear on WEDNESDAY NEXT, August 22, and on the three following Evenings. Conductors, Prince Galitzin and Alfred Mellon.—Promenade, &c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Six Nocturnes for the Pianoforte. By John Field. Edited by Franz Liszt. (Ashdown & Parry.)—Clementi's favourite pupil, Field,—a musician as unlike Clementi as the favourite pupil of a great master should be unlike his teacher,—has never been entirely forgotten by Europe. He commanded that charm of originality which never fails to control the public, and to recall them after many second-hand charmers shall have done their work, have been crowned with gold, and are forgotten. If there was little strength in Field's talent, there was delicate and distinctive elegance, and thus, even after Chopin has outdone Field in his own reverie-world, players of choice music, whatever be their training, whatever their tendency, can no more forget Field than a student of poetry could forget Shensstone or Collins among the poets. These half-dozen Nocturnes are all excellent, our own preferences fixing on the third and the fifth.—With this revival, we may announce Schubert's *Impromptu*, in B flat, Op. 142 (same publishers), one of Schubert's most pleasing trifles. His unambitious works for the pianoforte are among his best. When the scale is large, he was apt to become diffuse; and furnishes a signal and singular example of one whom the most vigorous and poetical originality of ideas has been unable to save from neglect. A certain taste and feeling of proportion are wanting to a degree which largely neutralizes the many admirable qualities and striking passages in his Sonatas.

Hommage à sa Majesté Napoléon III., Caprice Militaire, à quatre Mains. Op. 132.—*Le Retour de l'Armée, Marche Triomphale, à quatre Mains.* Op. 133.—*L'Heure de l'Angelus, Fantaisie Pastorale—La Chasse, Fantaisie, Valse.* Op. 136.—*Roveredo, Fantaisie Tyrolienne.* Op. 137.—*La Bergerie, Scène Champêtre.* Op. 138 (Wessel & Co.), are by M. Lefebvre-Wely, a French organist of some notoriety. They may be characterized as having more show than style. Some, however, are not devoid of airy gracefulness, united to a national piquancy, separating them from German bagatelles of like extent by such writers as M. Kullak. Another recommendation is, that they are accessible to players of moderate abilities. They may claim a place on the shelf with the pianoforte compositions of M. de Villbac and M. F. Godefroid.

Here are *Opera* 105 and 6, by M. Kullak (same publishers).—No. 1 of the first series, which bears the fantastic title 'Im Grünen,' is a good *Scherzo*, superior in vigour to the generality of its composer's writings. No. 106 is an *Impromptu*, in the Mazurka style, of considerable difficulty.—With these may be classed some movements by Karl Koch (same publishers).—In his *Romanza Melancolica*, mystery and sadness are the prevailing humours. Chopin has been in Herr Koch's mind. Why need he, by an affected manner of writing, have quadrupled difficulties for the reader? This *Romanza*, though signed in common time, is as indefeasibly a movement in 3 as ever movement was.—There is animation in his *Galop* entitled '*Feu de Jeunesse*.'

Next, a company of native composers arrives. How, immediately when their works are touched, is to be felt the presence of an entirely new set of influences,—how completely that the majority of

them are studies after elect German models! This is a habit, born of enthusiastic admiration,—good in the case of beginners,—but one which, when not laid by, has kept many a real man in the plight of a beginner all his days. Who can have promised, in any country, better than our own Attwood and Crotch? yet the compositions of both these gifted men (in youth deemed prodigies) came to nothing because of their devotion to Mozart. To appreciate is not to ape. Field, we have just seen, was Clementi's favourite pupil; yet there is not a trace of Clementi's manner in Field's writings. The example is worth considering.—*Echoes from the Old Church Aisle, Andante Religioso* (from Op. 5), and *Vivien, Mazurka* (Op. 7) (Cramer & Co.), are by Mr. C. A. Barry, M.A. The first is earnest, grave, and devotionally coloured. The Mazurka is unequal; the episode in E major being (as the Author of 'Philip van Artevelde' puts it) "common as a barber's chair."—Mr. Walter Macfarren writes diligently (always a good sign in one engaged in more prosaic occupations), never seems to write carelessly, and improves in composition. A *Saltarella* by him is bright, and the stir of it well kept up to the last. *Madeline* is too much in the inevitable style of "*Lieder*," by one whose name was in clear recollection when "influences" were spoken of.—*The Skylark* is a Waltz, with no lack of motion. Why do none of the new Waltz composers recollect the capital effects and surprises which Strauss and Lanner produced by inventions in rhythm? The well of rhythmical invention has not been dried, as M. Meyerbeer shows in every bar of ballet-music he writes.—*Twilight* is an expressive *Notturno*—*Mariana*, an essay to make music do what music cannot do. The pianoforte without a voice cannot represent Shelley—as little Tennyson. Both poets, by the harmony of their thoughts and the euphony of their periods, are self-set to music. To attempt to express them instrumentally is a mistake.—*Amitié*, a *Caprice* (the above published by Leader & Cocks), is a good allegro.

The Shepherd's Roundelay, pastoral sketch,—*Andante, with Variations*, by W. Vincent Wallace (Cocks & Co.), are clever works by a more than clever man, who has, nevertheless, not as yet settled his style. There is "a cross" betwixt the German and Italian schools in all his music, which confuses its quality and impairs its chance of permanence. Yet, Mr. Wallace has melody and science; nor is either of the pieces under notice unworthy of being taken in hand by pianists. The '*Andante, with variations*,' aspires to the strict style—just fails to reach it.—Two more *Notturni*, *Old Memories* and *Fischer Lied*, by Miss Gabriel (Leader & Cocks), add to the list of delicate music written by one of our best amateurs—one, too, who writes in her own spirit.—*Why do Summer Roses fade!* is a ballad, by G. Barker, transcribed for the pianoforte by Brinley Richards (Cocks & Co.).

Mr. F. Berger's fancies this time take the form, in his twenty-first work (Addison & Co.), of *Five Pianoforte Pieces*: each is graced by some characteristic title. The second, a *Barcarole*, is graceful;—the third, a waltz, called *Wild Out*, a passable waltz.—With these may be mentioned, *Pastourelle, Caprice élégant* for the piano, by D. de Grau (Op. 31), (same publishers). In this there is a pretty strong echo from the Overture to 'Le Pardon' of M. Meyerbeer. But the moorland quaintness of the original melody, timed with the goat's bells, has evaporated in unconscious remembrance.—*Household Melodies*, Second Series, by J. T. Treklel (same publishers), are arrangements of ballads which are popular—this being a second series of them. They do not seem to us as good as similar arrangements published years ago by Mr. Valentine.—*Marie, Nocturne*, by F. D'Alquem (Cocks & Co.), Miss Gabriel's *Rain Drops*, an elegant fancy disarranged so as to fit the harp by Mrs. E. Cooper (Hale, Cheltenham),—*Les Nakiades du Rhin*, a Fantasy (without fantasy) by J. de Greiner (same publishers), and *Maud*, styled a *Mazurka Originale*, by its composer, Mr. Bennett Gilbert (Jewell), are among the things, or no-things, which come like shadows, and should so depart.

To Volunteers and to dancers may be fairly confided the criticism of the dance and military music

still to be noticed. *Garibaldi: a Waltz*, by E. Reyloff, the *Oberon Waltz*, on airs from Weber's Operas, by Mr. Wilson.—The Music Publishing Company's *March of the 18th Hussars*, by Mrs. Greatrex (Rudall & Co.),—*Mariana: a Set of Valse*, by F. F. Buffen (Imhof & Co.),—*The Ranelagh Polka* and the *Victor-Emmanuel Galop*, by J. Riviere, and the *Amazon Polka*, by G. Rivelli (Addison & Co.),—*The Midnight Waltzes*, by W. Chateau, — *The Adelaide Victoria Valse* (Cocks & Co.).

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Dr. Rimbauld's volume on the Pianoforte, just published, is a work so permanently rich in fact and suggestion, that a notice of it must be deferred for a moment, when so many arrears have, of necessity, to be made up, in a general (and not exclusively musical) journal.

The success of Mozart's Operetta at the Crystal Palace, this day week, has led to its being announced for a second performance there to-day.

Considering the time of year, when "everybody" (as the jargon goes) has left, or is leaving town, Mr. Mellon's Concerts, in the Floral Hall, have been satisfactory not merely in their quality (that they were sure to be under his presidency) but also in their results.

Mr. Wallace, who has made a flying visit to America, has returned. Mdlle. Patti, mentioned as a possible comer to London, at his instance, is said, for the present, to decline the adventure.

Among other announcements is that of Signor Verdi's 'Macbeth,' about to be produced at Birmingham, under the auspices of Signor Operi, with a celebrated Italian *prima donna*, whose name is entirely strange to us.

A Correspondent "returns to the charge" as under:—"Agreeable tidings going the round of the journals inform the English public, who have paid liberally, that the new frescoes in our new Palace of Legislation are already beginning to perish. Another case, if so it be, of English money spent on mildew! The votes of this year's session for Art and Architecture, too, have been sufficiently promulgated—liberal votes; whether wisely liberal or not is beside the question.—How long is Music, as an art, to be without its vote!—seeing that every twelvemonth exhibits the unfairness of Government oversight as to its claims, in some new light, even more glaring than that of the foregoing year!"

There is to be a monument to Cherubini at Florence.

The humour for public concert music is assuredly growing in France and on its boundaries. There is to be a competition-meeting of part-singers and brass-band players at Besançon on the 23rd of September, open to players (and singers?) of all countries. There was a congregation of Orpheonsists, the other day, at Beaucare.

From Baden comes news of the success of M. Gounod's last musical work,—'Colombe' founded on Boccaccio's tale of the Falcon,—in which Madame Miolan-Carvalho and M. Roger are said to have distinguished themselves.—There is a chance of the same composer's 'Faust' being presented in English, at one or other of the rival operas in London, this autumn.—The great concert of the season at Baden, (this by way of warning to travellers,) is fixed for the 27th of this month.

A new dramatic work by M. Ponsard in five acts, so far as we can understand, a curious *olla* of scenes in different styles, has been produced at the Théâtre Vaudeville. The title is 'Ce qui plait aux Femmes.'

The Marchisio sisters have not, it seems, been able to establish the French version of 'Semiramide' in Paris at the Grand Opéra, but the decorations ever so superb. The *soprano* is advertised as about to appear in 'Guillaume Tell,' the *contralto* in 'Le Trouvère.' When divided, it is not hard to predicate what level the two may find, nor to fancy that they will sparely content amateurs who recollect the long line of really great Italian vocalists who sang the music of Signor Rossini. Voices are still in plenty, but what has become of the school? It is said that Mr. Lumley has apprenticed to himself one of the noblest Italian *soprano* voices ever heard.

MISCELLANEA

Kew Gardens.—The Flowers (almost endless in form, size, variety, and colour) in the great *parterre* or Italian Garden on the terrace in front of the Palm House and Lake, and those on the borders of the Grand Promenade, are now in their greatest beauty and perfection, and will remain so for several weeks to come. The Conservatory No. 10 is very remarkable just now for the exquisite beauty and variety of foliage, and the gorgeous splendour, artistic combination, and skilful contrast of colour, of the curious and costly plants now in blossom—garlanding, festooning, and adorning the crystal walls, roof, and centre of this most beautiful and unique little "Temple of Flora." Several tropical botanical rarities are also in flower in the old and new Aquariums or Water Gardens.

Customs Duties on Books and Paper.—We quote from the *Publishers' Circular* the following passage *à propos* of Mr. Gladstone's recent changes in the Customs duties upon books and paper:—"While looking into the question, we have found some amusement in comparing the tariffs of the past with the new arrangements. An old copy of Langham's 'Nett Duties and Drawbacks,' digested into an easy method, once the standard authority on the subject, gives us the exact state of the case a hundred years ago, and leaves us in some astonishment that any head, native or foreign, could have mastered the complicated details then necessary for their own safety to be known to importers. After disposing of pans, gravely divided into dripping pans, frying pans, warming pans, &c., Mr. Langham, pursuing his alphabetical course, introduces his readers to the subject of 'Paper': and here it becomes evident at a glance that long and grave consideration, and no small amount of technical information, had been devoted by the British Legislature of those days to this important item; for besides pasteboard, millboards, books, &c., there are of paper alone no less than fifty-eight distinct sorts enumerated, almost all to be charged at a different rate of duty. We have Atlas Ordinary charged at 15s. 4d. the hundredweight, with the addition of the puzzling fraction of 21½ hundredths of a penny. Decimals, indeed, appear to have been the delight of the tariff-makers of old, for the charge on every one of the fifty-eight items concludes with some such a fraction—occasionally reaching the delicate nicety of 92½ hundredths of a penny. Then we have blue paper, which if Blue Royal, paid 6s. 3d., but if Sugar-baker's Blue, 5s. only, and again we come to Cap Paper, Elephant, Gold Paper, Medium Genoa and Genoa Fine, Bastard or Double Copy, Crown Genoa and Crown German, Lombard, Genoa Pot, Ordinary Pot, Superfine Pot and Second Fine Pot, Painted Paper, Pressing Paper, Royal Atlas, Royal Elephant, Super-royal, Genoa Royal, Holland Royal, Rochel, &c., all varying in the duty charged in every variety of figures from 1s. 8d. and 80½ hundredths of a penny up to 1l. 9s. 8d. and a similar fraction. As to printed books, we find that unbound works were charged for 'the basket or maund, containing eight bales or two fats,' 3l. 0s. 9d., but Mr. Langham informs us that importers generally entered them by the hundredweight, when they paid, if not French, 7s. 7d.; but if French, the anti-Gallican spirit, which apparently rages throughout the tariff, fixes the rate at 13s. 6d.; and there is a note that 'Popish books are prohibited to be imported.' When we reflect that the unfortunate Custom-House officer of those days not only required a literary judgment capable of detecting a Popish tendency in any book in any 'basket, maund, bale, or fat' presented to him at any moment, but must also have all these and a thousand other distinctions and details at his finger-ends, we are puzzled to imagine what sort of examination could produce the proper man for the post, and scarcely less puzzled to conceive how any trade could exist under conditions so complicated."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—X. R. X.—W. C.—P. R.—A. M. W.—H. H.—received.

Country Subscriber.—Yes: in Great George Street.

* * * Correspondents are requested to address all letters, whether to Editor or Publisher, 20, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

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EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT of the Directors for the Year ending 30th June, 1860.

THE Directors have again the pleasure to make their Annual Report to the Proprietors—the Fifty-third since the commencement of the Company's operations, and the Third since the last Quinquennial Distribution of Surplus.

The Income and Outgoings of the Year ending on the 30th June last, will appear in the following Abstract from the Surplus Fund Account, as shown by the Company's Books :—

SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT.

INCOME OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1860.					CHARGE OF THE YEAR.					£.	s.	d.	
Balance of Account, June 30, 1859	£658,013	17	2	£.	s.	d.	Dividend to Proprietors .. ..	..	..	..	10,343	8	6
Ditto, a small Assurance Company	39,264	0	10				Claims on Decease of Lives Assured	£238,552	12	7			
				698,277	18	0	Additions to those under Participating Policies ..	21,167	18	6			
Premiums on New Assurances	19,588	19	11				Policies Surrendered	9,733	7	2			
Ditto on Renewed ditto	283,250	19	6				Re-assurances, New	1,638	6	5			
							Ditto Old	30,124	6	3			
	302,639	17	5								301,416	10	11
Interest from Investments	81,203	1	11				Commission .. ..	..	..	..	10,722	14	1
				384,042	19	4	Medical Fees .. ..	..	..	..	1,071	16	3
							Income-Tax .. ..	..	..	..	3,603	3	1
							Expenses of Management .. ..	..	..	..	11,044	4	10
							Balance of Account, June 30, 1860 .. ..	..	..	..	327,858	9	2
											744,118	19	8
	£1,082,330	17	4								£1,082,330	17	8

Examined and found to be correct, (Signed) **THOMAS ALLEN,²**
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Jun. } Auditors.

The Proprietors will observe that another small Assurance Company has merged into the Eagle during the year, and that it has contributed about 39,000% to the Surplus Fund.

The Premiums on new Assurances amount to 19,588*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*., and the total Income from Premiums and Interest to 384,042*l*. 19*s*. 4*d*. This is short about 6,000*l*. of the actual Income, in consequence of the junction above mentioned not taking place at the commencement of the financial year.

Deducting the sums immediately payable, the realized Assets of the Company on the 30th June, 1859, were, in round numbers, 1,789,900*l.*; and, since the interest received during the year amounts, as above shown, to 81,203*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, it follows that the Company's Funds of that date, productive and unproductive, have been accumulating in the interval at rather more than the average rate of 4½ per cent.

The Claims on Decease of Lives Assured and the general Expenses are, as it is reasonable to expect they would be, somewhat more than they were the previous Year. It will be observed that the total Expenses, including Commissions, but excluding Income-Tax, are not quite 6 per cent. of the Income.

The Company's Liabilities and Assets on the 30th June last, stated with as much accuracy as they can be in the absence of a re-valuation, will be seen in the following Balance Sheet:—

BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.		£.	s.	d.	ASSETS.		£.	s.	d.
Interest due to Proprietors, not claimed	.. .. .	6,555	12	9	Amount invested in Fixed Mortgages	.. .. .	1,195,493	16	3
Claims on Decase of Lives Assured and Additions thereto unpaid	.. .. .	89,494	2	4	Ditto ditto Decreasing Mortgages	.. .. .	154,783	10	3
Cash Bonus due to Policyholders	.. .. .	12,611	10	4	Ditto ditto Reversions	.. .. .	77,046	1	11
Sundry Accounts	.. .. .	12,541	7	10	Ditto ditto Funded Securities	.. .. .	257,708	2	8
Value (1857) of Sums Assured, Annuities, &c.	.. .. .	4,367,426	2	11	Ditto ditto Temporary Securities	.. .. .	61,402	14	10
Proprietors' Fund	.. .. .	£203,743	10	3	Current Interest on the above Investments	.. .. .	86,636	3	11
Surplus Fund, as before	.. .. .	744,118	19	8	Cash and Bills	.. .. .	33,713	17	11
		947,862	9	11	Advanced on Security of the Company's Policies, &c.	.. .. .	89,784	7	11
					Agents' Balances	.. .. .	26,965	14	1
					Sundry Accounts	.. .. .	12,723	2	6
					Value (1857) of Assurance Premiums	.. .. .	3,516,373	15	1
		£5,455,691	6	1			£5,455,691	6	1

Examined and found to be correct, (Signed) **THOMAS ALLEN,**
WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, Junr. } Auditors.

From this it appears that the realized Assets amount to 1,937,317*l.* 1*s.*, and that those to be realized are estimated at 3,518,373*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* (about 11½ years' purchase), the two together being not far from Five Millions and a Half in amount.

The Surplus Fund has increased during the year from 659,013*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* to 744,118*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, the increase being 85,105*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

The Proprietors will thus observe that the Income of the Company still exceeds the Outgoings, and that its Funds are still on the Increase from Year to Year. But it may be well to point out that, although this state of things may yet continue for some years, a time must arrive when it will be reversed, and when the Outgoings will first be equal to, and then for some years exceed the Income, as is the case with many of the older Companies at the present day.

This course is one which must be followed by all Life Assurance Institutions, without exception, and has nothing in it indicative, as persons not conversant with their nature are apt to suppose, of loss or disadvantage; on the contrary, as it not unfrequently happens that Societies of this description become relatively more wealthy, or accumulate a larger divisible Surplus, as their Funds decrease.

In a well-regulated Company, however, the Surplus Fund should always be maintained in its due proportion, let the fluctuations in the General Fund be what they may, and it will be for the Directors to see that, as regards the Eagle, this principle is carefully carried out, and that every participating Policyholder has his full and proper share of the divisible Surplus accruing throughout the period of his connexion with the Company, whether the particular phase under which it may then present itself be increasing, decreasing, or stationary.

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